SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nepaul, Commander J. S. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 2 o'clock with the English mails of the 29th ultimo. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles. Miss Coates. Mrs. Jordan. Dr. E. B. Hunter. Miss Sherratt. Mr. John Ritchie. Conductor J. Keene.

FOR MALTA.—Lieut. Rowe.

FROM BRINDISI.

Rev. A. and Mrs. Squires. Mr. D. F. Martin. Mr. W. F. Murray. Mr. Guesteen.

FOR HONGKONG.—Mr. A. Solomonoff.

FROM ADEN.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, seventeen natives ; twenty-one men, seven women and six children troop followers).

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH APRIL INCLUSIVE.)

THE remains of the late Earl of Beaconsfield were removed early on Sunday morning from Curzon-street, Mayfair, to Hughenden. The funeral in the churchyard at Hughenden on Tuesday was attended by a very considerable gathering of distinguished personages, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold. Representatives also attended on behalf of the Queen, who, with the Princess of Wales, sent handsome funeral wreaths, and numerous others were also sent by various Conservative associations.

The House of Commons resumed its sittings on Monday after the Easter recess. Notice was given of Mr. Gladstone's intention on that day fortnight to propose an Address to the Crown for a monument to be placed in Westminster Abbey in memory of Lord Beaconsfield. The second reading of the Irish Land Bill having been moved by Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Gibson pointed out certain of its provisions which required explanation. Mr. Richardson having expressed his approval of the Bill, there was a pause in the debate, and the question was about to be put by the Speaker when Mr. Warton moved the adjournment of the debate, and Mr. Gorst and Mr. Chaplin called on the Government to answer the queries which had been put by Mr. Gibson. To this Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government would give its reply in due time, whereupon Sir S. Northcote insisted that the nature of the Bill should be explained before the debate proceeded. After a long and warm discussion, the debate was adjourned. The House met on Tuesday at 9 p.m., when Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself to take the oath on his re-election for Northampton. Sir S. Northcote objected that the resolution of the House of last year precluded Mr. Bradlaugh from taking the oath or making a declaration, and moved a resolution to that effect. Mr. Davey moved an amendment affirming the incompetence of the House to prevent any duly elected member from taking the oath. A long discussion ensued, the Attorney-General supporting Mr. Bradlaugh's claim, but on a division the original resolution was carried by 208 to 175. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, presented himself at the table, insisting on his right to be sworn, and, having been removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, a lengthened and animated debate ensued. Eventually the debate was adjourned at 2-15 a. m. On Wednesday Mr. Bradlaugh again presented himself, but was removed, and a long discussion ensued, Mr. Bright suggesting that a Bill to settle the question should be introduced. Last night the debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed by Lord Elcho, who was followed by Mr. C. Russell, Mr. Gregory, Major O'Beirne, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Brand, and Mr. Tottenham, and the debate was again adjourned.

The polling in West Cheshire, on Friday, for the election of a representative in Parliament in place of the late Sir P. M. Egerton, resulted in the return of Mr. H. J. Tollemache by a majority of 382 votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. Tomkinson.

Several Cabinet Ministers were present on Wednesday at a banquet given by the Fishmongers' Company, and speeches bearing on current politics were delivered by Lord Hartington, Mr. Bright, and Sir W. Harcourt.

The Earl of Shaftesbury on his 80th birthday was yesterday presented at the Guildhall, London, with a portrait of himself in recognition of his efforts on behalf of ragged schools and the education of the poor.

The deaths are announced of Lord Fingall, of the Countess Cawdor, and of Mr. Burges, the eminent architect.

An inquest was held on Saturday at St. Bartholomew's Hospital on the body of a man named Joseph Bourne, who, after attempting to murder his wife and daughter, threw himself from an upper window and sustained fatal injuries. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

A fire broke out on Saturday night in the extensive stores of the Civil Service Co-operative Society in the Haymarket, and the loss is estimated at £20,000.

A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in a house at Bath, and two persons were burnt to death.

Another dispute has arisen between the colliery proprietors and the workmen in the Durham coal fields, which, it is feared, may lead to a renewed stoppage of working in that district.

A fire broke out on Tuesday at a stationer's shop in the Walworth-road, and the owner's wife and three children were suffocated.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., addressed a meeting near Newry, on Saturday, and condemned the Land Bill as being inadequate to meet the real requirements of tenants. He insisted that no confidence would be placed in any court for fixing just rents. At the same time he was prepared to test the sincerity of the Government, and if they would accept the modifications, which would be proposed in Committee, the question might be settled.

At a meeting of the Land League in Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Dillon, M. P., declared that if the Government did not compel the cessation of evictions, the people would forcibly resist, and bloodshed would follow, for which the Government would be responsible.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against four police constables and a process-server whom they were escorting at Clogher, county Sligo, on the 2nd of April last. The party was attacked by a mob, one constable was fatally wounded and others injured. The police fired and two men were killed.

Five other persons have been arrested in Ireland under the provisions of the Coercion Act.

A man who had taken a farm at Letterfrack, from which a previous tenant had been evicted, was attacked in his house by an armed party, who shot him dead and wounded his son.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Fingall ; Major W. Williams, Roy. Bo. Fus. ; Captain H. L. Berkley, late Madras Army ; Col. Jas. Corfield, Ben. Ret. ; the Hon. A. Annesley ; Com. W. Lidderdale, late E. I. Co. ; H. Featherstonhaugh, late Madras Army ; J. Franks, J.P. and D.L. for Limerick ; J. S. Morris, late Judge of Probate Court, Halifax, N.S. ; Mr. Burges, A.R.A. ; the Countess of Cawdor ; the Hon. Jane Pennefather ; the Hon. Adela Mary Wilbraham ; Lady Charlotte Russel.

The Tunis difficulty has reached an acute stage. Despite the refusal of the Bey to permit the landing of French troops, the fort on Tabarca Island has been shelled and destroyed, and French soldiers have been landed. The French forces have also crossed the Tunisian frontier at several points, and, although they have not hitherto encountered any opposition, native feeling has become highly excited. The Bey has protested formally to the Great Powers against the French invasion. It is also understood that the Sultan of Turkey has addressed a protest to the European Powers.

The Italian press manifests increasing anger at the military action of France.

M. Emile de Girardin, the well-known politician and journalist, died in Paris on Wednesday.

The Turco-Greek question is in a state of suspense. The reply of the Athens Government to the note from the Ambassadors is not considered at Constantinople to convey an explicit acceptance of the proposed arrangement, and the Greek Government on their part have requested the European Powers to obtain from the Porte a definite statement of its intentions.

Dervish Pasha has occupied Prisrend with a strong force, and there has been no further fighting with the Albanians, who, however, are still gathered in great strength, and profess a determination to obtain the independence of their country.

The inquiry at Constantinople into the alleged murder of the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz is being carried on, but with great secrecy. It is, however, fully credited that there are real grounds for the accusations made against the persons now in custody.

Several foreigners have been expelled from Roumania on the ground of their being engaged in Nihilist or Socialist conspiracies.

The latest telegrams from Natal report continued complaints of ill-treatment of British settlers by Transvaal Boers, and it is further stated that a very hostile feeling prevails among the native tribes, especially the Zulus, against the Boers, and it is feared that the withdrawal of British authority may lead to hostilies.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H J Newberry, B C S.
Mr C W Moore, B C S, Ret.
Mr C W Mellor, B C S.
Mr H M Bird, B C S.
Mr D Fitzpatrick, B C S.
Mr A Gough, B U C S.
Mr G A G Shawe, B U C S.
Mr R Bower, B U C S.
Mr G Knox, B U C S.
Mr F W Higginson, B U C S.
Mr C W Angas, B U C S.
Mr A G Armstrong, B U C S.
Dr V Richards, B U S.
Col G S Macbean, B S C,
Col T G Ross, B S C.
Col G C Hankin, B S C.
Lieut-Col J E Waller, B Inf.
Lieut-Col M P Ricketts, B S C.
Major B E Gowan, B S C.
Major C R MacGregor, B S C.
Major L Wavell, B S C.
Capt R H Forrest, B S C.
Capt W P Newall, B S C.
Lieut C W Muir, B S C.
Lieut R H Brown, R Eng.
Lieut G Adye, B S C.
Lieut J G Morris, B S C.
Lieut E H Cameron, R Eng.
Surg-Major J H Loch, B.
Surg-Major G S Sutherland, M D, B.
Surg P F O'Connor, B.
Col L W Buck, M S C.
Lieut-Col E C R Bradford, C S I, M S C.
Lieut-Col F Beeching, M S C.
Major C J O FitzGerald, M S C.
Surg-Major C J Eves, M.
Lieut-Col J M Boyd, Bo S C.
Lieut-Col J G Watts, Bo S C.
Major G R Peart, Bo S C.
Lieut T R M Macpherson, Bo S C.
Surg S M Salaman, M D, Bo.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R D Hime, B C S, 6 mo.
Mr A E Heath, B Uncov, 5 mo.
Major C O W Apperley, B Inf, 5 mo.
Major C E D Branson, B Inf, 6 mo.
Asst Apothecary J Shore, B, 6 mo.
Major M Protheroe, C S I, M S C, 5 mo.
Surg-Major H J Beach, M, 3 mo, 15 days.
Cond G. Brew, Bo, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C B Pritchard, B C S.
Capt C H M Kensington, R B Eng.
Dr. V Richards, B U S.
Cond J M Keene, Bo.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Joseph Corfield, Bengal Retired, April 24.
Captain H L Berkley, late Madras Army, April 28.

Colonel J B Saunders, Bengal Cavalry, and Colonel P S Yorke, Bengal Infantry, have been permitted to retire.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

WITH fitting solemnity, but with few of the material trappings of sorrow, the remains of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, were yesterday (April 26) conveyed to their resting-place in Hughenden Churchyard. His obsequies were accompanied by no wealth of waving plumes and no blaze of decorations. But it needed none of these surroundings to mark the occasion. It was dignified by its intrinsic importance, by the rank—material and intellectual—which attended it. All the honour which can be conferred upon the dead by the respect of the living was yesterday offered on the green hillside of Hughenden. In addition to the representatives of the Queen and other absent members of her family, the Heir Apparent, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold assisted at the funeral of the distinguished orator, author, and politician who has just passed away. In the house of mourning assembled not only those whose scattered battalia he had rallied, but those with whom he had broken many a lance in the arena of the Commons during the forty sessions that he remained in the Lower House. Not only his "young men," but his sturdy opponents, not only those whose ambition had been kindled by him, but the open adversaries of all time, the friends who had become antagonists and the antagonists who had become friends, met together beside his tomb.

The aspect of High Wycombe yesterday morning was that of a quiet market town on Sunday. All the shops were closed, and the few people who were seen about were seen in the best and darkest clothes their purses could provide. The British ensign floated from the church tower, but no knell jarred upon the pleasant April morn, tearful between whiles, but sunny in the main. There was no stir save at the Red Lion on the arrival of the first special train from London, when conveyances of all kinds became in brisk demand. Elsewhere everything was still almost as the house of death itself. The grey church of Hughenden, with its bright red roof, simple as it is, stood out boldly in its setting of verdure. For delightful greenery, the beauty of emerald meadows, softly rounded foliage, and murmuring runnels of water, this part of Buckinghamshire is almost unrivalled. Hughenden Church, on a slope of the hill below that on which the Manor House stands, was absolutely untenanted at noon yesterday. Large groups had already collected immediately without the churchyard, but the sacred edifice was left alone with the garniture of flowers which the hand of Mrs. Blagden, the Vicar's wife, had tastefully disposed. The font was adorned with white hyacinths and white roses springing from green ferns, and the communion-rails and the altar were similarly decorated. There was nothing black to be seen within the church, and only one patch of violet ; the principal indication of the solemnity of the occasion being, in white letters on a red label, the words—"Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more. I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive for evermore." The seat close to the organ, formerly occupied by Lord Beaconsfield, was indicated by a magnificent floral cross and wreath, and a gigantic B in hyacinths and violets. The sloping trench towards the vault yawned in the churchyard, but even this indication of sorrow was lightened by the bright parterre, composed entirely of wreaths and other floral tributes which could not be placed upon the coffin. A very large wreath was an offering from the Junior Carlton Club, and a floral crown from the Ramsgate Conservatives, whose great anchor of trumpet lilies had found a place on the coffin. The recently rebuilt church is surrounded by gentle undulations, many of which were occupied betimes by the numerous spectators.

At Hughenden Manor House, a charmingly situated but oddly built brick building, with clean-shaven lawns and grand hedges and arches of yew, the peacocks in whom the late earl took so much delight were screaming apace and displaying themselves without let or hindrance from any human being, for the house was strongly garrisoned by the county constabulary, who know it well since Lord Beaconsfield was last in power and threatening letters poured in upon him. The magnificent birds strutted in all the glory of the noon sunlight up and down before the statue of the dancing faun placed between the young trees planted by the Queen and the Princess Beatrice. Within the house there was some little silent bustle attendant on the final preparations for the ceremony, and Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, Sir Philip Rose, and Mr. Frederick Rose were still engaged in making various arrangements. A few favoured guests who came down by the earlier special train were permitted to roam over the house and examine the library in which Lord Beaconsfield was accustomed to pass his evenings and the snug little writing room in which he got through a vast quantity of work. This last favourite room is furnished with the greatest simplicity in plain crimson and white stuff, and contains an ordinary flat writing-table. Above the fire-place hang two portraits of the author of "The Curiosities of Literature," one taken when he was a boy and the other in ripe middle age. Opposite to these is a very hurried pencil sketch by D'Orsay of Lord George Bentinck in a cut-away coat of that sporting air proper to the handsome utterer of that unhappy phrase concerning the "stable mind." Nothing can be more studiously simple than this room, that in which its master really lived, but in the reception rooms there are indications of that love of bright colour for which he was distinguished in the yellow walls and hangings and crimson carpet of the library and in the green wall-paper with gold fleur-de-lys in the saloon. It was in this latter room that the coffin remained till yesterday morning, with its head toward the portrait by Kolbwein, after H. von Angeli, of the Qusen—that strongly realistic portrait of her Majesty which hangs in the oaken luncheon parlour at Windsor Castle immediately behind the Queen's chair and over her head. On the left of the coffin, while in that position, was the portrait of the late Lady Beaconsfield. From the saloon the coffin of polished oak, with the inscription already published, was wheeled into the hall of the manor-house, and decorated by Mrs. Blagden with the wreaths and other tributes which had already arrived. On many of these, frompublic and private friends, appeared the words spoken in sonorus tones on Dover Pier on the arrival of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury from Berlin, "Peace with Honour," but others bore testimony to strong personal affection. Laurel and everlasting flowers, woven in shapes of endless variety, and vast masses of white roses, camellias, and hyacinths completely concealed the coffin from view and perfumed the air of the narrow apartment in which it was placed, pending its removal to one still narrower. Among the more beautiful offerings were those from the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Lady Ely, Lord Barrington, and Lady Burdett-Coutts. Meanwhile, the insignia of the Garter, the collar and George, the ribbon, and the Garter itself were arranged around the Earl's coronet on a crimson velvet cushion, the sole orders or decorations displayed at a funeral which, so far as possible, was private. It had been intended to have adhered even more strictly in this respect to the wishes of the deceased ; but the numerous applications from distinguished persons made it impossible to carry them out in their integrity.

By the time the trains conveying the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and other exalted personages, arrived at the High Wycombe Station, the town was full of people, and all the avenues to Hughenden (four Bucks Volunteers had already marched in, and the local fire brigade was assembled to guard the approaches to the churchyard. At the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway the arrangements previously made were perfectly carried out, the only alteration being the departure of the Royal Princes somewhat earlier than was expected, in order to avoid any kind of popular demonstration. On the arrival of the Princes they at once drove to Wycombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Carrington, and thence to Hughenden Manor. Meanwhile, the 1.20 train from Paddington had arrived ; the road was filled with carriages, and the library gradually filled with illustrious guests. One of the first to arrive was Sir William Harcourt, once the companion of Lord Beaconsfield in his Sunday walks at Hughenden. Next came Lord Salisbury, who, after long estrangement, became his most hearty colleague, and then appeared Lord Hartington, the absence of whose political sponsor, Lord Granville, disabled by sickness, was sincerely deplored. Lord Henry Lennox, whose personal affection for the chief of his party is well known, next appeared, deeply moved ; and then arrived in quick succession Lord Rosebery, Lord John Manners, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Cairns, Lord Derby, Lord Abergavenny, Count Munster, Count Karolyi, Lord Lytton, Lord Carrington, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. W. H. Smith, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Sir W. Hart Dyke, Lord Sandon, Lord Malmesbury, the Duke of Marlborough, the American Minister (Mr. Russell Lowell), the Duke of Buckingham, the Turkish Ambassador, Mr. James Lowther, Lord Bradford, Mr. Rowland Winn, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Duke of Portland. While the company was gathering there was ample liesure to inspect the portraits which hang in the hall and on the staircase at Hughenden Manor. One to which Lord Beaconsfield attached great value, is a portrait of the late Lord Lyndhurst by the joint hands of D'Orsay and Landseer. He was extremely fond of having portraits and busts of his friends, and one of Sir William Hart Dyke had not arrived when he saw his country home for the last time. Of Lord George Bentinck there is an oil-painting, and also a tiny bust, as well as the pencil sketch in the working room. On the right of the little door leading on to the lawn is a portrait of Lord Salisbury, and in the inner hall one of Lord Orford and the beautiful picture of Lady Blessington. Towards the front entrance are portraits of Lord Barrington, of the late and the present Lord Derby ; of Tito, Lord Byron's gondolier, who lived for many years as servant to the late Mr. Isaac Disraeli ; of the late Lord Lytton, Lord Malmesbury, George Smyth, Lord Strangford (the original of "Coningsby"), the late Lord Carington, Lord John Manners, the late Emperor Louis Napoleon, Lady Chesterfield, the late Lord Stanhope, Mr. James Clay, Lady Derby while Lady Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Ossington, Lord Bradford, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Cranbrook, and Sir Philip Rose.

Many of the guests walked out of the little door, the favourite exit of the dead man, on to the terrace to view picturesque High Wycombe bathed in sunlight, and others laid their tributes of wreaths and garlands on his coffin. Master Coningsby Disraeli who was present with his father, Mr. Disraeli, remained for some time with the coffin, while the inscriptions of the various wreaths and the names of their donors were explained to him. No sooner had the Royal Princes arrived than they proceeded to place with their own hands the tributes of Royal respect which they had brought with them above the mass of flowers which already towered high above the bier. The Queen sent two wreaths, one of primroses with the inscription, "His favourite flowers, from Osborne, a tribute of affection from Queen Victoria." The second was of bay leaves and everlasting flowers with the words, in letters of gold, "A mark of true affection, friendship, and respect from the Queen." The Prince of Wales offered "A tribute of friendship and affection," the Princess, "A token of friendship and regret ;" Princess Beatrice, "A mark of respect ;" and Prince Leopold, "A mark of friendship and respect," and the Duchess of Connaught "A token of regard and respect." This mournful duty fulfilled, the Prince of Wales remained for a few minutes in conversation with Lords Barrington and Rowton, and then the procession to the church was formed, the three Princes and the chief mourners following the coffin by one door, while the greater number of those present issued from the opposite side of the hall and joined the leaders outside.

First in the procession walked Mr. F. Baum, the confidential servant of the deceased, carrying the coronet and the insignia of the Garter. Next came the coffin on a four-wheeled bier, in charge of eight labourers on the estate, followed by the chief mourners, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, Lord Rowton, Lord Barrington, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., and Sir Philip rose. Behind these, walking abreast, were the three Princes, the Prince of Wales on the left, and General Sir Henry Ponsonby, Lord Bridport, Colonel Hon. W. J. Colville (representing the Duke of Edinburgh), Captain the Hon. C. Eliot (representing the Prince and Princess Christian), Captain Collins (representing the Princess Louise), and Colonel Tyrwhitt (representing the Duke of Cambridge). Then came the Foreign Ministers and the colleagues of the deceased peer, many of whom have been already enumerated, Mr. Algernon Turnor, Mr. James F. Daly, Mr. W. H. Van Baerle, Mr. Frederick Rose, and Mr. Arthur Vernon, and the household servants and tenants. The sun was shining brightly as the procession emerged from the grounds of Hughenden Manor and took the steep road downward towards the church. At this moment the path, along which were ranged the 1st Bucks Volunteers, was hedged on either side by a black mass of spectators, extending back in the fields and covering the slopes beyond. Every tree was laden with people eager to catch a glimpse of the coffin, which resembled a pyramid of flowers. All this immense mass of spectators remained perfectly silent and reverently uncovered as the bier passed. The space around the churchyard was filled by a similarly silent crowd deeply interested in the ceremony. Many present had not forgotten the day when Lord Beaconsfield himself appeared as chief mourner on the scene. The bell of the church of St. Michael and All Angels was tolling meanwhile, and a deeper solemnity fell upon all as the procession entered the church, where, among other well-known faces, were those of "Apelles"—Mr. Millais, R.A., Sir Frederick Leighton, and Dr. Quain. The vicar, the Rev. Henry Blagden, then commenced the grand and terrible service for the burial of the dead in a clear and distinct voice. On the coffin being placed within the choir Mr. Baum took up his position at its head, bearing still the glittering ensigns of rank. Every eye was directed towards the flower-covered coffin, on the right of which stood the Royal Princes, facing the place which Lord Beaconsfield was accustomed to occupy. The vicar having read the 15th chapter of the 1st Corinthians, the procession again re-formed, and advanced towards the grave, Mrs. Blagden playing on the organ meanwhile Mendelssohn's "Rest in the Lord."

Down a grassy slope towards the eastern end of the church the mourners followed the corpse and disposed themselves on either side of the inclined cutting leading to the vault, in which already reposed Lady Beaconsfield, Mr. James Disraeli, and Mrs. Brydges Willyams. At the head of the tomb stood the vicar, rendering the Burial Service in the most impressive manner. On his right were the chief mourners, and next to these the Prince of Wales and his two brothers, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Millais, opposite to whom was Lord Henry Lennox. After the solemn "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," and the benediction the chief mourners and the Royal Princes decended the inclined plane towards the entrance to the vault to take a farewell look at the coffin which was seen reposing by the side of that of Lady Beaconsfield. Great interest was naturally taken in Master Coningsby Disraeli, whom his father led to the entrance of the vault—a youth with bright intelligent features, and eyes as fine almost as those of his famous uncle. Very few words passed among those commenced. Only the chief mourners, the Princes, and a few other guests, were present at the reading of the will, after which the Royal party, Mr. Disraeli and his son (the heir of the deceased earl), left by special train for London.—*Daily News.*

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY MEMORIAL

ON the re-assembling of the House of Commons on April 25, Lord R. Grosvenor said :—"On behalf of the right hon. gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury, I beg to give notice that, on this day fortnight, he will move that the House resolve itself into committee to consider an humble address to be presented to her Majesty praying that her Majesty will give directions that a monument be erected at the public charge in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield. (Loud cheers.) I beg also, on behalf of the right hon. gentleman, to give notice that he will move that this House, at its rising this evening, will adjourn till eight o'clock to-morrow evening." (Cheers.)

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S WILL.

THE will of Lord Beaconsfield was read by Mr. P. F. Rose, solicitor, in the saloon at Hughenden Manor immediately after the funeral, and in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the other distinguished mourners. In this will, which is dated December 16th, 1878, the late Earl bequeaths all his personal estate, including the copyright of his works, to his executors upon trust that they shall convert it into money, and after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, apply the residue in the manner subsequently directed. The Manor of Hughenden, with the mansion house, grounds, and appurtenances, the advowson of the church, and all his landed property in the county of Bucks, are bequeathed to Coningsbys Ralph Disraeli, son of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, after Coningsby's decease to his sons, with remainder to the other sons of Mr. R. Disraeli, who may be hereafter born, and failing them, successively to the three daughters of his brother Ralph and their children. Whoever becomes possessed of Hughenden under this will shall take the name of Disraeli only. The trees on the estates are not to be cut down. The mansions and estate may be let during the minority of the heir, which extends to the age of twenty-six years, and the rents applied for the permanent improvement of the property. If they grant leases, the trustees are to reserve "the best yearly rent that can reasonably be gotten without taking any premium." The trustees may sell any portion of the estate, except Hughenden Manor and its grounds, and with the proceeds purchase other freehold or copyhold hereditaments or discharge any mortgages. A discretion is given them to make a selection from the contents of Hughenden House of articles to be held as heir-looms. The bequest of the papers of the late Earl is in the following terms :—

"I give and bequeath to my friend and private secretary, Montagu Corry, Esq., all the letters, papers, and documents, whether of a private or of a public character, and whether in print or in manuscript ; and also all the manuscript of any writings published or composed by me of which I shall die possessed ; and also all the manuscripts and papers of my late father, Isac Disraeli, Esq., upon the trusts hereinafter declared concerning the same.

"I hereby request the said Montagu Corry, with all convenient speed after my death, to collect, or aid in collecting the said documents ; and I hereby, relying on the discretion of the said Montagu Corry, do authorise and request him to destroy any of the said documents, or any part thereof, as he in the absolute exercise of such discretion shall think ought to be destroyed, and I authorise the said Montagu Corry to keep and deposit all or any of the said documents as he shall think ought not to be destroyed in such place as he shall think fit during such period of time as he shall require to have access to them for the proposes of examination or publication. I give to the said Montagu Corry full discretion with regard to the publication of all or any of such documents, leaving to him to decide as to the time and mode of publication, and as many of the said documents are connected with my official and public life, and contain matters bearing on the character and conduct of contemporary statesmen, and on affairs which it may be of importance to the public interest should not be prematurely or indiscreetly disclosed, I give the above discretion to the said Montagu Corry, in the full assurance that he will scrupulously respect every confidence reposed in me, and will cause or allow nothing to be published calculated to do injury to the public service, or to inflict needless pain on the living or on the families of the dead.

"And I especially and expressly desire and direct that no portion of my correspondence with her Majesty Queen Victoria shall be published or made known until the said Montagu Corry shall have ascertained and shall have satisfied himself that no objection is entertained to such use of the said correspondent on the part of her Majesty herself during her life, or after her death on the part of those who may, in the belief of the said Montagu Corry, be likely to be conversant with her wishes and opinions on the subject.

"And I hereby authorise the said Montagu Corry to sell and dispose of the copyright of any of the said documents in the case of their publication, or to make such pecuniary arrangements as to the terms of their publication as he may think fit, and if any less sum than five hundred pounds should, after payment of all expenses of publication, be received by the said Montagu Corry from the publication of any of such documents, I hereby give and bequeath such sum to the said Montagu Corry for his own use ; but if any greater sum than the sum of five hundred pounds, after payment of expenses as aforesaid, shall be so received, I desire and direct that the said Montagu Corry shall pay such surplus as soon as the same shall have been actually received and got in by him to the trustees or trustee of this my will, and that the said trustees or trustee of this my will shall apply the same upon the trusts and with and subject to the powers and provisions applicable to moneys arising from sales under the power of sale hereinfore contained, and investments respecting the same ; but I expressly declare that this proviso shall not be construed to give to any person the right to interfere with any discretion of the said Montagu Corry with regard to the time and mode of publication of the said documents.

"And I hereby authorise the said Montagu Corry to give gratuitous access, whether for historical, literary, or other purposes to any person or persons to whom in his judgment such access should be given. And with regard to the permanent disposal of the said documents I direct and desire that the said Montagu Corry will, when and so far as is consistent with the due carrying out of the purposes of this my will as to publication and otherwise deposit the same at my mansion house of Hughenden Manor, and allow the same to go, devolve, and remain as heirlooms, together with my said mansion house, so far as the rules of law and equity will permit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not vest absolutely in any person hereby made tenant in tail male, unless such person shall attain the age of twenty-one years ; but on the death of such tenant in tail male under the age of twenty-one years the said documents shall go and devolve and remain as if the same had been freeholds of inheritance and had been devised in strict settlement accordingly.

"And I hereby declare that it shall be lawful for up an or any such documents as he shall think proper, and that it shall be lawful at any time for the said Montagu Corry, or for any person bearing an order signed by him, to have access to the said documents, and to make copies of the same, or any part thereof, and for the said Montagu Corry to remove to such place as he shall think proper any of the said documents, and to make copies of the same, or any part thereof ; and for the said Montagu Corry to remove to such place as he shall think proper any of the said documents for such length of time as he may desire, for the purposes of examination or publication. And further, that a list shall be made, subject to revision from time to time of the said documents not destroyed, and shall be signed by the said Montagu Corry, and by every person for the time being entitled to the use and occupation of my said mansion house, or during the minority of any person who shall be so entitled as aforesaid by the trustees or trustee of this my will, provided always that the said Montagu Corry shall not at any time be responsible for any inadvertent loss or damage which may happen to any of the said documents, but shall not be precluded from interfering for the preservation and protection of the said documents whenever he shall think fit.

"And I hereby declare that if and when the said Montagu Corry shall die or become incapable to act, or be desirous of retiring from the execution of the trusts herein conferred upon him, it shall be lawful for the trustees or trustee of this my will to appoint a successor or successors to the said Montagu Corry in the execution of the said trusts relating to the said documents, and thereupon the execution of the said trusts and all powers and rights hereby conferred on the said Montagu Corry in relation thereto shall devolve on the said successor or successors so appointed as aforesaid, precisely as if he or they had been named in this my will.

"Provided always that all sums of money received by the said Montagu Corry which he would be entitled to keep and retain for his own use under the provisions of this my will shall remain the absolute property of the said Montagu Corry, his executors, administrators, and assigns, and shall not pass to such successor or successors as aforesaid, and such successor or successors shall pay to and account for to the trustees or trustee of this my will all sums of money received by him or them on account of the publication of any of the said documents after payment of all expenses incurred in connection with such publication, and the trustees or trustee of this my will shall apply such sums in the same manner as the money received by them from the said Montagu Corry in respect of the publication of any of the said documents as hereinbefore directed to be applied.

"And I hereby direct and desire that the trustees or trustee of this my will shall collect or aid in collecting the said documents with all convenient speed after my death, and place the same at the disposal of the said Montagu Corry, and I authorise them to pay all the expense of such collection out of my personal estate.

"Provided always, and I hereby declare that upon every or any appointment of a new trustee of this my will, the number of the said trustees may be augmented or reduced, and (in addition to the ordinary powers of indemnity and right to reimbursement by law given to trustees) the trustees or trustee of this my will shall be at liberty to accept less than a marketable tithe upon the purchase or taking in exchange of any hereditaments, and shall not be answerable for any loss thereby occasioned, nor for any default in title or value of hereditaments purchased or taken in exchange. I hereby appoint the said Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild and the said Sir Philip Rose executors of this my will."

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 26, the Speaker having directed that members desirous of taking the oath should come to the table, Mr. Bradlaugh presented himself amid loud cheers from the Ministerial benches, being accompanied by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt.

The Clerk handed a Bible to Mr. Bradlaugh, and was proceeding to administer the oath, when Sir Stafford Northcote rose amid Opposition cheers.

The Speaker intervened, pointing out that when an hon. member duly elected came to the table to take the oath prescribed by law, and was prepared to comply with the statute, such a proceeding ought not to be interrupted. The right hon. gentleman added, however, that, having reference to former resolutions passed by the House, and to the report of two select committees on the subject, he felt that he ought not to withhold from the House an opportunity for expressing its judgment upon the new conditions

under which it was now proposed that the oath should be taken by Mr. Bradlaugh.

Sir S. Northcote having again risen to address the House, the Speaker directed Mr. Bradlaugh (who had remained standing at the table) to retire below the bar.

Before complying with this direction Mr. Bradlaugh (amid considerable interruption) addressed an appeal through the Speaker to the House that it would not arrive at any definite judgment without according him the privilege of being heard.

Sir S. Northcote then briefly sketched the history of Mr. Bradlaugh's case, and having cited the resolutions of the 23rd June, declaring that Mr. Bradlaugh was not a person who should be allowed to take the oath or affirm, as also to the reports of the select committee, and he contended that the resolutions had not been rescinded: that after law proceedings had been taken against Mr. Bradlaugh he pleaded that an oath would not have any binding effect on his conscience. As late as November the hon. gentleman stated in his pleadings in the action to which he was defendant, that he was a person who, when called upon to give evidence in any court of justice, would object to take the oath, and that, if taken, it would have no binding effect upon his conscience. That is (said Sir Stafford Northcote) a statement not only made in the pleadings, but made repeatedly by the hon. member and never withdrawn. (Opposition cheers.) If the hon. member withdrew that statement we might find ourselves in a different position; but I understand him to adhere to it, and upon the state of the facts I contend it would be absolutely impossible for the House, with proper respect to its own dignity, and to the oath itself, to admit him to take that oath. (Opposition cheers.) Therefore, without introducing further matter of discussion, I have to move:—"That, having regard to the resolution of the House of June 22, 1880, and to the report and proceedings of the two select committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the oath prescribed by the statutes 29 Vic., c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic., c. 72." (Cheers.)

Mr. H. Davey, in a long speech delivered amid many interruptions, moved as an amendment that in the case of a member duly elected the House would not, merely on the ground of information extraneous to the transaction, offer any impediment to the intention of such member to take his seat. He characterised the action of Sir Stafford Northcote as novel and extremely dangerous in principle, and he urged that the House would not be justified in preventing Mr. Bradlaugh from exercising his statutory rights.

Mr Labouchere, in seconding the amendment, insisted that the opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh was inspired by the smouldering elements of religious bigotry, and with the view of showing that the Conservative party were the champions of Christianity and the Liberals its opponents.

Mr. E. Clarke opposed the amendment, and denied that the religious views of Mr. Bradlaugh were extraneous to the issue before the House.

Mr. Bright was of opinion that it was grossly unfair to Mr. Bradlaugh to assume that because he had offered to affirm rather than to be sworn, the oath would not be binding on his conscience. Moreover, he had assured the select committee that the words of the oath would be binding on his honour and conscience. It thefore became strictly a question of religious disability. I wish the House (said Mr. Bright) to consider the matter in this light, that we are asked in this year 1881, to establish and affirm, to create now and to perpetuate, a religious disability which, I undertake to say, in the annals of Parliament, has never heretofore been proposed on the floor of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) I ask hon. members who belong to the greatest and oldest of the Christian Churches—those who are in communion with the Church of Rome—to recollect what their forefathers have suffered in consequence of opinions and prejudices and intentions such as we have heard to-night from the benches opposite. (Cheers from Irish members.) If there be any members in this House belonging to the Nonconformist Churches, I ask them to recollect what their forefathers have suffered. I ask every member present who is unwilling that we should return to the system and practice [illegible] to disavow altogether the right hon. member for Northampton presumes that, now and for ever, any man untainted and unconvicted of crime, elected by a free constituency, shall take his seat in this House on making such declaration or such oath as Parliament in its wisdom may have determined to be taken. (Opposition cheers.) These cheers refer exactly to the original point, that the member for Northampton is not of your belief—(No, no)—that the member for Northampton does not take the oath as a declaration binding upon his conscience, although he has told you in the most express terms that that is absolutely untrue. (Ministerial cheers, and a loud voice below the gallery on the Opposition side of "What is its value?") Cries of "Shame.") I am very sory—(renewed cries of "Shame" and "Name him")—I must express my regret at what I must call the almost violent temper with which some hon. gentlemen come to the consideration of this question. I can feel the greatest charity for a member of this House, who, in my opinion, holds views on religious matters which appear to me so extraordinary and so unfortunate. I think the House might be called upon to consider that the hon. member for Northampton for many months has sat in this House. There has been no member of this House who has conducted himself with greater propriety and decorum—(cheers)—and he has brought to our discussions at least an average—perhaps more than an average ability, and there is not a single word he has uttered, not a single act he has committed, which in the slightest degree ought to bar him from taking his place in this assembly of gentlemen. (Cheers.) I would ask hon. members to think for a moment whether it is in accordance with that Christianity which they presume so much to defend that they should now at this time, after many years, almost centuries, of discussion of questions of this nature, determine to raise up another barrier against the civil freedom which our constituencies believe they enjoy, and thus prevent an hon. member, who has been duly elected, from taking his seat among us. (Cheers.) One of our poets, I recollect, has said about bigotry of this kind—I hope hon. gentlemen will forgive me for using the term "bigotry," for there is such a thing as bigotry, and I think to bar the member for Northampton from his right according to law to take the oath which is prescribed by law is just the act of bigotry—

> "A bigot may swell the sail he sets for heaven
> With blasts from hell."

(Cheers and cries of "Oh.") I hold that there can be nothing consonant with Christianity in its highest principles, and nothing consonant with that religious freedom for which our fathers have striven, in determining still to obstruct the hon. member for Northampton when he comes to this table to take the oath.

Mr. Gorst denied that the opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh was dictated by any feeling of religious bigotry or intolerance, and contended that the hon. member was disqualified on his own admissions.

Mr. Bradlaugh then advanced to the bar, and, having asked to be heard, the Speaker put the question that he be permitted to address the House. This was conceded unanimously.

Mr. Bradlaugh commenced by referring to what took place before the committee, and quoted from the record of the proceedings when he said, "The essential part of the oath is in the fullest and most complete degree most binding upon my honour and conscience, and the repeating of the words of asseveration does not diminish the binding effect of the oath of allegiance upon me." And I say now (continued Mr. Bradlaugh) that, much as I value the right of sitting in this House, much as I hope to win it and use it, I would not go through any form, without mental reservation, which was not binding upon me. The right hon. baronet has said that you have heard no word of recantation; but since April 9 you have had no right to ask anything of me. If there be a legal disqualification, lay it before the judges, but when you ask me to make a statement you are guilty of treason to the traditions of this House, and of an impeachment of the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) A word or two on the attempt which has been made day after day to put on the Government complicity in my views. I wish to say that the Liberals have never aided me in this House. I have had to fight for myself and for my own hand. I have been hindered in every way that it was possible to hinder me, and it has only been by the help of the people that I have been enabled to fight this fight, and that I am here to-day after five struggles in 13 years. You have a right to vacate my seat. You have a right to stand between me and that table; but it is the right of force and not of law. At present I am under the protection of the return that sent me here. When I am seated I shall be under the jurisdiction of the House, and you may unseat me. But if there be one lesson which the House has recorded more solemnly than another, it is that there shall be no infringement of the right and judgment of a constituency in sending a member to this House against whom there is no statutory disqualification. Let me appeal to the generosity of this House as well as to its strength. The law gives me no remedy if you decide against me. Do not mock at the constituency. If you shut me outside the law, then you only leave me lawless agitation instead of reasonable plea. There is no tribunal before which I can plead for justice. Do you think I am an obnoxious man? Do you think I have no one on my side. If that be so, the more reason that this House, grand in its strength of centuries in the struggle for the immortality of liberty, should now exercise generosity in dealing with one, who, to-morrow, may be forced into a struggle of public opinion against you. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone commented upon the marked absence of Mr. Walpole from the debate, and stated that Sir Geo. Grey (formerly an influential member of the House) had given it as his opinion that if Mr. Bradlaugh were to come to the table and offer to take the oath the Speaker would not be justified in permitting any opposion to be raised to his doing so. He held that the House had nothing whatever to do with the religious opinions of Mr. Bradlaugh, or could refer to anything anterior to the 9th of April, and that its only duty was to see that the provisions of the statute were complied with.

Sir H. Giffard argued that the taking of the oath in the manner claimed by Mr. Bradlaugh would not be in compliance with the act, because it lacked the essential condion of an oath.

The Attorney-General, on the other hand, insisted that, Mr. Bradlaugh having expressed himself ready to comply with the statutory obligation, the House had no alternative but to admit him.

Sir S. Northcote, in the course of a brief reply, stated that he had written to Mr. Bradlaugh as a matter of courtesy, and not with the view of extracting a recantation from him.

The debate was closed by Mr. Newdegate, who urged that the Government were about to sanction a profanation of the oath, and were on their trial before the country.

At a quarter-past one o'clock the House divided, when the amendment of Mr. Davey was negatived by 208 to 175, or a majority of 33. The result was received with loud cheers, which were renewed again and again when the original motion was put and carried without a second appeal to the lobbies.

The announcement of the number was received with protractad cheering by the Opposition.

Mr. Bradlaugh then again presented himself at the table, but was directed by the Speaker to withdraw. This he declined to do alleging that the order was illegal, and the Speaker asked the House for directions. There were loud cries from the Opposition for Mr. Gladstone, met by counter cries of "No, no," from the Ministerialists; and, after a pause, Sir S. Northcote rose amid loud cheers, and asked the Prime Minister whether he intended to take any steps as leader of the House to carry out the resolution just agreed to. Mr. Gladstone replied that, having voted with the minority, he should leave it to the majority to carry out its own resolution. Sir S. Northcote at once moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be ordered to withdraw; and this was carried without a division, though Mr. Labouchere offered some opposition, and warned the majority that, to carry out their resolution, it would be necessary to keep Mr. Bradlaugh in prison during the remainder of the Parliament. On the advice of Mr. Bright, he did not press his opposition to a division, and, the motion having been carried, Mr. Bradlaugh was again directed to withdraw, and again refused to obey an illegal order. The Serjeant-at-Arms was then called in and ordered to remove him, and he went with him to the bar, but returned at once to the table. The messengers were then called in, and surrounding Mr. Bradlaugh, forced him back to the bar, the hon. member protesting all the time against the employment of physical force. Again, however, he showed a disposition to return, and was withheld by the messengers, who held him back. The Speaker throwing himself on the House for further authority, Sir S. Northcote said he would not shrink from the responsibility of moving to commit Mr. Bradlaugh to custody, but from the evident fact that the proceedings were countenanced by her Majesty's Ministers. This Mr. Gladstone warmly denied, but thought it could be done with advantage. Ultimately, after this line of recrimination had been pursued for some time amid considerable excitement, the scene was brought to a close by Mr. Cowen moving, "That this House do now adjourn," in order, as he said, to give time for cool reflection. The motion was agreed to with only a few dissentients, and the House accordingly adjourned at a quarter-past two o'clock.

On the following day, immediately on the assembling of the House, Mr. Bradlaugh walked up to the Speaker's table, and demanded to be allowed to take the oath.—The Speaker said that the House having resolved that the hon. gentleman should withdraw, he (the Speaker) was bound to see that resolution carried out.—Mr. Bradlaugh maintained that he had the right to take his seat, and was proceeding to argue the point, when the Speaker called: Officers of the Bar!—The officers of the Bar approached Mr. Bradlaugh and touched him on the shoulder.—Mr. Bradlaugh, accompanying the officers, retired to the Bar, where he remained standing.

Mr. Labouchere asked if the Prime Minister was prepared to give facilities to him to introduce a bill which he had brought forward last year, with a view of meeting the difficulties with which the House was now involved. If so, he would undertake on the part of Mr. Bradlaugh that pending the vote of the House he would not interfere in any way with the resolution passed on Tuesday night.

Mr. Gladstone was not prepared to accede to the hon. gentleman's request to grant the facilities in question.

Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House, which was seconded by Mr. Rylands, who twitted Sir S. Northcote with having flinched from sending Mr. Bradlaugh to prison.

Mr. Bright thought that the obvious mode of arriving at a solution of this question was that a door should be opened to Mr. Bradlaugh by passing a simple measure to deal with the matter, not because they approved of his opinions, but because they wished to oppose no obstacle to the selection of the constituency.

Mr. Hubbard said the business of the House was being obstructed and interupted by an intruder, and asked why the Home Secretary had not a body of police present.

Mr. Gladstone said it appeared to him that if the House was at once ready to entertain a proposal like that of the hon. member for Northampton, the Government would support or even propose such a measure.

Mr. Newdegate said if no other member would move Mr. Bradlaugh's committal, he would.

After further discussion, Mr. Labouchere asked leave to withdraw the motion before the House. There was a general opinion that some sort of legislation was necessary in order to allow Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat without being obliged to take the oath. The House did not wish to proceed to extremities with Mr. Bradlaugh, and therefore he would answer for the fact that, pending the settlement of the question, Mr. Bradlaugh would give an honourable understanding to remain beyond the bar. He then withdrew his notion.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the action he had taken against the hon. gentleman, the junior member for Northampton, was a resolution that was absolutely necessary in the interest of religion and decency. He thought it was the duty of the leader of that House, to support, the Speaker, the presiding officer of the House, in making his orders. When a proper proposal was made by the Government or by any member of that House, he should be quite prepared to give it his serious consideration. He, however, objected entirely to the manner in which the member for Northampton's proposal was made.

DISTURBED STATE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

We take the following telegrams describing the state of affairs in the Transvaal from the *Standard*:—

NEWCASTLE, April 20.

Pending the meeting of the Commission negotiations are at a standstill.

The Boer leaders have frequent conferences with the British commanders. Although their outward demeanour seems anxious, they angrily repudiate any idea of the continuance of peace being doubtful.

The weather is magnificent. The season has now arrived for the annual migration of the Boers, with their cattle, to the northern bush veldt for winter pasture.

It is reported that very few are going this year, partly in consequence of the uncertainty that prevails as regards the peace, and partly in consequence of the restlessness of the Kaffirs.

NEWCASTLE, April 21.

Owing to the non-arrival of Sir John H. de Villiers and Sir Hercules Robinson, the meeting of the Commission has been again postponed.

It will, however, take place to-morrow, when Sir John H. de Villiers is expected to arrive.

In the meantime Sir E. Wood has been holding a Conference with the Boer leaders, and it is understood that important preliminaries, such as a renewal of their engagement that the Boers shall abide by the decision arrived at by the Commission, have been discussed.

Among other matters gone into was the Potchefstroom incident. This has not been satisfactorily settled, and has been referred home.

We learn that Sir Hercules Robinson sailed today from the Cape. The delay caused by his absence is rather an expensive one for the counrry, as it is calculated that the troops here cost seventy thousand pounds per month more than they would do if in England, consequently each day that they are unnecessarily kept here costs two thousand pounds. In no case, however, can any large number of them be sent home, for in the present state of South Africa, it will be absolutely necessary to keep a considerable force here for some time.

DURBAN, April 21.

The feeling among the natives in the Transvaal is becoming more and more excited at the prospect of being again handed over to the tyranny of the Boers, and it is believed that there will be a general rising throughout the Transvaal, aided by tribes without the boundary, should the British withdraw.

The Boers throughout the State have been warned by their leaders to be ready for war when called on.

The Law Courts refuse to issue any processes, as there is no authority whatever available to enforce their decisions.

The Boers are increasingly insolent, and the dissatisfaction with the peace is universal among the Dutch as among the English.

The Weterburg Chiefs are standing ready for war with the Boers, and hold their hand only at the urgent appeal of the Native Commissioner.

Mapela's men have shot a Boer, and carried off his cattle; these were, however, sent back by the Chief.

The post waggon between Lydenburg and Pretoria was stopped by the Chief Mapock, but he allowed it to proceed on learning that it was the property of an English contractor.

FORT AMIEL, April 24.

Having just returned from a tour in the Transvaal, I am able to give some idea of the position of affairs. The conclusion I have deliberately arrived at is that the situation is distinctly critical.

When the Treaty of Peace was signed, the Boers agreed to abide by the decision of the Royal Commission on certain specified points. They now threaten that they will accept nothing which will infringe upon their supposed rights, nor will they consent to any cession of territory. At present, therefore, it would be a farce for the Commission to hold its sittings.

The word "suzerainty" also seems likely to occasion difficulties.

The Boer people are suffering more or less from a military fever. Many of them fully believe that if the war recommences they will be able to drive the English into the sea. A wide difference exists between the views of the Boer leaders and those of the mass of the people.

An embarrassing incident has occurred near Wakkerstroom. A Boer named Rensberg, who had taken possession of a farm belonging to an Englishman, refused to evacuate it when called upon to do so. The Landrost wrote to him asking him to go to Newcastle to discuss the matter there. Rensberg refused to receive the letter, and ordered the messenger to leave his premises.

The native question is also ominous of evil. Several cases have occurred of ill-treatment, and even of murder of natives by the Boers, and sworn information have been made before the Transvaal magistrates.

During the progress of the hostilities the Boers seized the property and cattle of the natives right and left. The natives, trusting to the restoration of British supremacy, obeyed our officials, and made no reprisals, notwithstanding that the Boer farms in the war. They now [illegible] the absence of the men have been robbed, and that apparently there is no prospect of redress, and much trouble is anticipated on this score.

In the opinion of the officials who are best qualified to judge the natives of the Transvaal, having once experienced the advantages of English rule, will not submit to the government of the Boers. It has been recorded by more than one Commission, and the fact was most striking to me, as I rode through the country, that while the native kraals are continually to be seen upon Englishmen's farms, the number upon Boer farms is very few indeed. The reason for this is not far to seek—the English pay for the native labour; the Boers do not. Consequently, the latter have lately experienced increasing difficulty in obtaining any native service, and this was undoubtedly one reason of the recent rebellion.

In order to meet the withdrawal of English commerce and capital, M. Joubert has started a scheme for National Banking and Trading Companies.

The exodus of English from the Transvaal has already commenced. Some six or seven families pass this place daily on their way to Natal.

The Boer leaders have arrived. The meeting of the Royal Commission, whose deliberations all parties here are looking forward to with intense anxiety, is again indefinitely postponed. The cause of this new and provoking delay is, we are told, Sir Hercules Robinson's inability to attend.

The following is the substance of an authentic specimen of the petitions now being addressed to the British authorities by the native chiefs in the Transvaal, who regard with feelings of dismay the prospect opened up for them by the turn which events have recently taken. In this instance the Chief prays for information as to whether the English have really been beaten by the Boers. He asks when the British Governor, if it be actually the case that the insurgents have been victorious, proposes to leave the country; also when the Commission charged with the arrangement of a final settlement of all disputed points and conflicting interests is to sit. The petitioner asks—Is the peace which has been agreed to, a genuine peace? May we, he inquires on behalf of his tribe, move about the country without fear of insult or outrage? May they consider, he asks, that the road to Pretoria is open to them, so that they may buy and sell, barter and traffic freely, and generally dispose of their produce without risk of molestation?

The petitioner adds that he and his people are very sad on account of the disasters that have fallen on the British arms. They had, he says, felt certain that the English Governor would always remain as the ruler of the Transvaal, and be their father and protector. Now, however, they feel that they are abandoned to the Boers; and they, therefore, implore that the English, previous to their abdication of authority in the Transvaal, will at least not ignore the interests of the black population, or forget to make such terms on their behalf as will cause them to bless the Government of the Queen in years to come. They pray that the Commission will make careful stipulations for the protection of the natives against the tyranny and oppression of the Boers, and that no peace will be accepted which is not a real peace so far as the interests of the black population are involved.

General Wood is not unmoved by the pathetic appeals which are addressed to him by the leaders and chiefs of the native tribes. He has drawn up a skilfully-worded statement, which is to be circulated among the natives. In it recent events are described in a manner which it is hoped will have a soothing influence upon these poor people.

NEWCASTLE, April 26.

The Commission will commence its sitting at noon on Thursday, by which day Sir Hercules Robinson will have arrived. Communications with the extreme borders of the country will be opened at once.

Numerous official reports continue to reach the Government from the frontier, narrating the difficulties that were experienced by the officials during the war to prevent the native tribes from attacking the Boers. In many parts of the country the loyal inhabitants owed their safety to the natives. On the western border, Moutsia, a Bechuana Chieftain collected three thousand men, and gave formal notice to the Boers that if the loyal Europeans, or the Boers who had taken refuge in his territory, were injured, he would advance his entire force into the transvaal.

On the 15th instant Captain D'Arcy was fired at while fishing within six miles of Pretoria.

The Boer leaders assure me that they are determined to leave nothing undone in order to maintain peace, which they are confident will not be disturbed.

All the refugees on their former holdings and their farms wrecked, and that their property and cattle have been removed.

DURBAN, April 26.

Your Correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that the natives generally show symptoms of rising against the Boers.

The Zulus stole 178 head of cattle from the Boers at Lydenburg. The Boers followed and recovered part of the herds. The natives then rallied and repulsed the Boers, and Becker and Steinkamp were killed.

The natives object to the withdrawal of the British authorities, and the Commissioner has to exercise great influence in order to keep them from rising.

The Volksraad met at Heidelberg on the 15th inst., and broke up without agreeing to the terms of peace.

The general opinion is that no part of the Transvaal will be given up.

Troops are centring upon Pretoria from Rustenberg and Marabastad.

THE MURDER OF ABDUL AZIZ.

ARREST OF TURKISH PASHAS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.

Four persons, formerly employed as domestic servants in the Imperial Palace, have been arrested on the charge of having assassinated the late Sultan Abdul Aziz. They confess to having suffoeated his Majesty, after which they proceeded to open the veins in his arms in order to make it be believed that the Sultan had committed suicide.

Two ex-Palace officials and an ex-War Minister are also stated to have been implicated in the plot.

The inquiry which has been instituted into the circumstances of the death of Abdul Aziz has revealed the fact that the late Sultan met his death by violence at the hands of several Palace officials, acting at the instigation of officials high in office at the time of the offence.

Mahmoud Damat Pasha and Noury Pasha, Marshal of the Palace during the late Sultan Murad's reign, are under arrest charged with complicity in the crime, which was actually committed by a servant in the household of the Sultan Abdul Aziz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.

The inquiry into the circumstances of the murder of Abdul Aziz by Palace officials still continues.

The further evidence which has been elicited fully confirms the belief that the late Sultan met his end by foul play.

It is reported that more arrests have taken place; but it is difficult to assertain the truth of the rumour, owing to the secrecy maintained at the Palace.

The inquiry is being conducted by Sourouri Effendi, President of the Court of Appeal, and Atab Effendi, Procurer General. These two functionaries are not permitted to leave the Palace, nor to hold intercourse with the outside world; these precautions being deemed necessary to prevent their being bribed, or otherwise influenced by certain high personages who are believed to be implicated.

So far, besides Mahmoud Damad and Noury Pashas, whose arrest I have already notified, and who are still in close confinement at Yildiz Palace, suspicion points to two other Pashas. It is reported, however, that the two judicial functionaries who conduct the investigation do not consider the chain of evidence complete, and accordingly a number of members of the late Imperial Household, who dispersed in different directions on the accession of Abdul Hamid, have been summoned to the capital as witnesses in the matter.

The circumstances connected with the death five years ago of the late Sultan were of so suspicious a character that the announcement of his suicide was generally received with ihcredulity. The official version stated that Abdul Aziz, who had for some time shown signs of mental derangement, secluded himself in his apartments in the Palace of Tcheragan, and took his life by opening the veins of his arm with a pair of scissors. Unofficial accounts supplemented this information with a story that the mental aberration was occasioned by the confiscation of a large quantity of his treasure to carry on the government of the new Sultan. His remains were hastily interred the same day, and a report as to the cause of death, stated to have been signed by nineteen physicians of [illegible] afterwards published. The substance of this it may now be interesting to repeat. After affirming the identity of the corpse and describing the position of the body, the report proceeds—"All the parts of the body were cold, bloodless, and pallid, and covered with coagulated blood. The eyelids were half open, the corners slightly opaque, and the mouth only partially closed. There were limpid streaks of blood upon the arms and legs. We found a little below the bend of the left arm a solution of continuity five centimetres in depth. The edges of this wound were slashed and irregular. The direction of the wound was from above and from within. The veins of this region were cut. The cubital artery close to the point of emergence was open for three-quarters of its diameter. At the bend of the right arm we found a slight oblique wound also slashed to the extent of two centimetres and one and a half centimetres in depth. On this side we found a lesion of the small veins. The arteries were intact. We were shown a pair of scissors ten centimetres in length, very sharp, and one of the blades of which had a small lateral knob near the extremity. These scissors were stained with blood, and we were told that it was with the aid of this instrument that the late Sultan Abdul Aziz had inflicted upon himself the wounds above described."

In closing their report the physicians said they were unanimously of opinion—firstly, that death was occasioned by the hemorrhage of the vessels of the bend of the arm; secondly, that the instrument shown to them might precisely produce those wounds; thirdly, the direction and the nature of the wounds, as well as the instrument which was said to have produced them, caused them to come to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide.

Immediately after his death a seizure was made of the remaining effects of the deposed Monarch, and a sum of eighty-six thousand pounds in cash and eight million pounds in Consolides were confiscated to the State.—*Standard*.

THE RECENT SPIRITUALIST CASE.

MR. EDWARD LEWIS applied to Sir James Ingham, at Bow-street on March 22nd, for a summons against Mrs. Hart-Davies, the prosecutrix in the recent spiritualist case, on three assignments of perjury. Having referred to some facts of the case already well known, he stated that the value of the property which Mrs. Fletcher and her husband and Mr. Morton had been accused of obtaining had in America been put at $150. In this country it was first put at £1,000, and rose gradually, until at the Central Criminal Court it reached the extraordinary sum of £10,000. They alleged that this value was utterly preposterous, and was merely put forward to create an undue impression in the minds of the jury. At the trial, too, although seventy or eighty letters from the Fletchers to Mrs. Hart-Davies had been produced, only one, and a portion of another, written by Mrs. Hart-Davies to them in reply had been brought forward. The letters of Mrs. Hart-Davies, if they could have been found, would have tended greatly to explain the reasons for the transfer of the property. The Fletchers alleged that these letters had been stolen by Mrs. Hart-Davies on the day when, accompanied by Dr. Mack, she went to the Fletchers' house in Gordon-street and took away her property. He (Mr. Lewis) would be able to call witnesses to prove that was the case, although Mrs. Hart-Davies had distinctly denied it on oath. Mrs. Hart-Davis had also distinctly sworn that when she was divorced from her first husband she had not committed adultery, although, by the advice of her friends, she had allowed it to appear so. He (Mr. Lewis) would be able to bring forward her own letters and other most positive evidence to show that she had committed adultery.—Sir James Ingham granted the summonses asked for.

THE SILVER DUTY.

IN the House of Commons on April 27,

Mr. Gladstone said:—I have to ask permission to state a matter which probably concerns very few members in this House, but which concerns deeply the members of a small though important trade in this country. The House may remember that in submitting the financial statement I brought forward the matter of the silver duty, and stated that I did not see my way to encountering the heavy charge of drawback in the event of an immediate repeal of that duty. I suggested that there was an alternative possibility of proceeding by way of a gradual abolition of it—a course which had been recommended by an eminent member of the trade before a Committee of this House. Since then I have had the advantage of deputations on the matter and considering it very much at large, and they have satisfied me, not, I am sorry to say, that we should encounter the charge of the drawback, with regard to which it still remains in all the difficulty I formerly represented, but that to propose in the present position of the trade, where the purchasing power is very weak and the demand very slack at the present time, anything like a gradual abolition would be attended with so much inconvenience and perhaps a considerable further slackening of the trade, that on consideration I have determined that it would be wise not to proceed now, but to wait for a period of more favourable circumstances. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote.—Are we to understand that the idea of dealing with the silver duty at all is for the present abandoned?

Mr. Gladstone.—It is.

Mr. Ritchie gave notice that on the order for the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill he should call attention to the Prime Minister's statement, with the view of showing that it was as likely to promote paralysis in the trade as his previous statement with respect to the duty.

Mr. Pell gave notice that, on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, he would move, "That the annual consideration of the measures imposing taxation should be accompanied by a Ministerial statement of local taxation and finance, so as to afford the House an opportunity of reviewing, as a whole, the requisitions made on the nation for local as well as Imperial purposes."

Mr. Glandstone thought it would be hopeless to attempt to discuss the local with the financial question, and expressed a hope that the hon. member would bring forward his Motion on the order, not for the second reading, but for going into Committee on the Bill.

THE WHITE HELMET IN ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from a relative of mine in the 60th Rifles, who was wounded by the Boers in the action at Tchain's Hooghte, near the Ingogo River. He says:—"I got a crack in the head from a bullet, and am still in hospital through it, entirely owing to the white helmet I wore offering a palpable mark for the enemy to aim at as we were lying down. What we ought to wear in action is a flat-peaked cap, same colour as the uniform, for can anything be more ridiculous that to clothe us in dark green to prevent observation, and give us as a head-dress a staring white helmet that can be perfectly seen a quarter of a mile off with the naked eye, and affords a splendid target to aim at?"

I think there is sound common-sense in this, and commend it to Army dress reformers. What the Infantry want is to get rid of the abominable Glengarry, as an undress cap, and have substituted a flat-peaked cap, something similar to the present officer's cap. Then the white helmet, though useful enough on the march, perhaps, might be left behind when a regiment went into action, in which assuredly a good deal of skirmishing must always take place.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. BLAGDEN, late 60th Rifles.

April 23.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
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SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta

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TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GODL MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,046—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

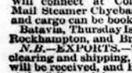
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	.....	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 360	,, 220	.....	,, 80
Port Said	,, 500	,, 310	.....	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	Including Wines.	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340		,, 140
Marseilles	,, 500	,, 360		,, 145

Without food.

Children under 10 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

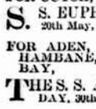
First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorcich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2304	150	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said :—

a s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
a s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, charges Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th May
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th ,,
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st ,,
s. ROSETTA	3000	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th ,,
s. N ZAM	2735	450	G. W. Brady	21st ,,
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
s. PEKIN	3800	600	W. D. Anderson.	5th July
— KASHGAR	2937	450	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. B. Shallard	19th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson.	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3326	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3164	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3200	500	19th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3500	700	11th June
s.s. ROUMANIA	Thos. G. Knox	3500	700	23rd ,,
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3500	700	9th July

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. nom.	1881.
s.s. MACEDONIA	J. Martin	2272	480	23rd July

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,

Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.

1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC ; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal ; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation) ; or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught ; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassfull.

Pint bottles	each	Cash Re.	1-8
Quart.....	,,	,, ,,	2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
,, double size ..... ,,	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO ! OZO !! OZO !!!

THE enormous and increasing demand for this wholesome, refreshing and invigorating Beverage has necessitated new arrangements for its manufacture. These are now completed, and the Management, in apologising for the delay, which has recently taken place in the execution of orders, take the opportunity of assuring constituents against a recurrence of the same in the future.

Cash price per doz. bottles, Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.
Bellows-body Cameras.
Binocular Cameras.
Scenograph Portable Cameras.
Camera Stands.
Portrait and View Lances.
Portable Tents.
Printing Frames.
Plate Boxes.
Developing Stands.
Baths and Dippers.
Dishes and Trays.
Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Cameo Presses and Dies.
Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Albumenized Papers, Collodions.
Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. NAWAB SHUMSUL UMRA, AMIR-I-KABIR BAHADUR, CO-REGENT OF HYDRABAD.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE

Will present

AN ENTIRELY NEW SPECIALTY PROGRAMME.

See future advertisements and programmes for particulars.

DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS of INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Bank of Bengal,
E. M. SLATER, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, in honour of the EMPRESS of INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER, Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th May, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER (European) on a year's engagement. Salary according to qualifications. One having experience of Harbour Works will be preferred. Apply with copy of testimonials to

G. MANSON, Secretary.
Bombay, 17th May, 1881.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, London.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue Policies on Warehouses, Shops, Merchandise, Dwellings, Household Furniture and other insurable property on most favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held in the Municipal Offices at 3 o'clock p. m., THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-steamer SUMATRA, Captain E. Boselli, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 17th instant, are hereby requested to send BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT, if any, and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

IN THE PRESS,

THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH-PERSIAN DICTIONARY,

BY

SORABSHAW BYRAMJI DOCTOR,

Persian Teacher, Surat High School,

Author of "The Student's Persian-English Dictionary."

Price Rs. 3-8 ; including postage.

To be completed in about 10 parts of 48 pages each, Royal 16 mo. size. Every part will be issued monthly for the convenience of subscribers.

Intending subscribers would do well to remit, with their addresses in full, the Money Order payable to the Compiler at Vanki Bordi, Surat, on the receipt of which the first part, which is now ready, will be sent.

A NOVELTY IN BILLIARD BALLS.

WE have received for sale a trial consignment of PATENT COMPOSITION Billiard Balls especially suited for India and other hot climates. These balls are very durable and elegant ; they turn down like Ivory and can be easily adjusted.

Billiard Balls, size 2 1/16 in.	3 in a set, at Rs. 24 per set.		
Pool Balls	,, 12	,,	,, 96 ,,
Pyramid Balls	,, 16	,,	,, 128 ,,

Also a small lot of Ivory balls 16 in. set, so arranged that they may be used either for Pool or Pyramid. Price, Rs. 210 per set.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, (Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

ANOTHER invoice of this Venerable Old Spirit has been received from the proprietors, Messrs. J. and W. Hardie, Edinburgh, whose first consignment secured so rapid a sale.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co.'s RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure,
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of

L. ECKELAERS,
Brussels,

Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them here under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets		Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	,,	1 12
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	,,	1 12
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A la Rose	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3 tablets		Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	,,	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	,,	1 8
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	,,	3 0
Do.	per bar		,,	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	,,	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	,,	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	,,	5 0

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c., Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS,
Folding Chairs,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c,
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.,
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce ;
Infants' and Invalids' Foods,
Nursery Lamps and Appliances,
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
Pocket Canteens and Dram Flasks,
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS, COURIOR AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
TRAVELLING HATS, CAPS, &c.,
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks,
STATIONERY,
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.,
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentrifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Pomades, &c.,

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverly, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club, and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T. Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.
Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE
(REGISTERED).

EVERY Refreshment Buffet should be provided with this attractive Beverage. The amenities of State and Private Receptions, Marriage and Nautch-Parties, Occasions of Intercourse between Castes or Classes, and Social Assemblies generally, will be much promoted by its expanding and genial influence.

IN GOLD FOIL PINT BOTTLES,
Dozen Rs. 3 ; Case of 2 dozen, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as.
Reversible Drab and Black Nainsook, very durable, all sizes, per suit ...	10	8
Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, all sizes	12	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3-8 ; Leggings	4	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes ...	13	8
Cap to match, Rs. 3-8 ; Leggings	4	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article...	25	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes	35	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each...	24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each	12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribbs	10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribbs	15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, best Twill Silk, best quality	13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas	Rs. 5-8 and 6	8

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AIR-TIGHT TIN DRESS-BOXES.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. NEPAUL

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS.

N. B.—AS WE IMPORT ALL OUR GOODS DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, purchasers may rely on getting ONLY FIRST CLASS GOODS AT A MINIMUM RATE OF PROFIT, and we are in receipt of a CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF NOVELTIES by every mail as the new goods make their appearance either in London or Paris.

The only establishment in India where you can have all requisites at European rates is the

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WITHOUT MONEY AND WITHOUT PRICE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
ONLY ONE NIGHT.

MRS. AMANDA SMITH, the wellknown American Lady Evangelist, will (D.V.) give an address in the abovementioned Theatre to the educated natives and others

ON THURSDAY NEXT,
The 19th instant, at 7-30 p.m.

Come and bring your friends with you.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

A PERFECT SUMMER DRINK.

SPARKLING
VIN-VITÆ,

A DELICIOUS and wholesome PHOSPHATED IRON BEVERAGE, NON-ALCOHOLIC, a BRAIN and NERVE TONIC and NUTRIENT TONIC BEVERAGE of stimulating and exhilarating power, possessing a finest aroma and taste, is agreeable, invigorating and invaluable as a delightful Tonic Drink for all ages, both as a source of physical and mental energy of every day life, and also in illness.

VIN-VITÆ is beneficial to women during lactation, and especially during the convalescent stage of many depressing disorders.

VIN-VITÆ is safely recommended to patients in cases where alcoholic beverage is objectionable.

VIN-VITÆ is strongly commended to the notice of those whose Mental and Physical Powers are overstrained by much brain-work and bodily exertion.

Per dozen	Rs. 2 8
Per case of two dozens	,, 5 8

VIN-VITÆ is prepared only by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The sale at Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Limited, Fort, establishment will be resumed THIS DAY, at 1-30 p.m.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade, Millinery, Shop Furniture, &c., opposite to their Auction Rooms.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell (without reserve) at the abovementioned premises the whole of the shop furniture, millinery and other stock in trade, belonging to a European merchant, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th and 21st of May, 1888. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. The same consisting of remnant pieces of silk, gauze silk, satin, velveteen, grenadine, pompadore, chintz, prints, Swiss muslin, crape, vale cloth and net, ready made ladies' silk skirts, jackets and gowns, chamoise trousers, &c., one velvet overcoat with muff, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, flower bunches, fans, fancy bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

A Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, very little used. Black and teakwood glass-door cupboards, chairs, showcases, a large mirror, couches, screens, cutting table, &c. Now on view.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th May, 1881.

SPECI

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE AND COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B., WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price, 8 Annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

THE Money Market at home is apparently unchanged, but Consols come ¼ higher at 102⅜; French Rentes unchanged at 120½, as also the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 104½.

Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are unaltered, and in Seeds no movement is reported, but Wheat is easier, and to arrive partially 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower.

Piece-goods in Manchester are still reported quiet but steady. The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, according to Reuter, closed firm, sales 10,000 bales, Americans 1-16d. higher on the spot and 3-32d. to ⅛d. for futures. The generality of private telegrams, however, state that although strong in the morning the market closed quiet, the ultimate advance being only 1-32d. in Americans, whilst Surats are as depressed and difficult of sale as ever—a fact apparent enough from the day's business being only put at 400 bales. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent higher at 10 9-16, and August shipment 4 points up at 10·60 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparison :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	9,000	6,000	7,500
Three days' do.	11,000	9,800	10,200
Total since 1st Sept	5,423,000	4,710,800	4,344,000

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London coming 1-16d. higher at 51 9-16d. per oz., we have been a trifle firmer to-day with a recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point yesterday. There is, however, no increase in the amount of business passing, and there is nothing to indicate that the slight turn is likely to be more than temporary in character. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 7 23-32d.	per rupee.	
Do. telegraphic	Rs. 7 21-32d.	,,	
Do. 3 months' sight	Rs. 7 13-16d.	,,	
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 15-16d.	,,	
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	Rs. 7 31-32d.	,,	
Francs, 3 ,, ,,	25. 10½c.	,,	

On Calcutta we now quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm with buyers of Fours at Rs. 102 11-16 and of Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 110 5-16. The demand, however, is more on the part of the banks for remittance to London than for local investment.

SHARES.—Banks remain unaltered ; Bank of Bombays at Rs. 747½. Press companies are slightly irregular ; Apollo and Fort Press are both Rs. 25 higher, Albert of Kurrachee and Prince of Wales Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving Companies are quiet. We note a decline of Rs. 5 in Coorla and Manockjee Petit, and Rs. 10 in Khandeish, whilst Dharumseys and Western Indias are Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 15, per share higher. Colaba Land and Mill shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 965. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company have receded to Rs. 2,300.

COTTON to-day has again been firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the extent of business done has not been large, and more in the way of covering local sales than for export. We quote :—

Good Omra	.....	Rs. 178	per Candy.
F. G. F. ,,	.....	,, 168	,,
G. F. ,,	.....	,, 158	,,
F. F. ,,	.....	,, 150	,,
Good Dholera	.....	,, 180	,,
F. G. F. do.	.....	,, 171	,,
G. F. do.	.....	,, 167	,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically without change.

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm at 41s. 3d. by steam for Liverpool and 50s. by sail. For other ports there is next to no tonnage available for early shipment, but for July loading steamers are offering at 41s. 3d. U. K. or Continent.

PIECE-GOODS are about as dull as they well can be, the clearances from the bazaar during the past day or two being only some 150 packages per day. Prices, however, are nominally unchanged.

COALS remain quiet with no new business doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EUROPEAN BANKS.		£.	£.		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chartered Bank L. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Charted Mercantile	20,000	25	all	6 do.	369
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	10,000	250	all	10 do.	929
National Financial India	37,337	25	12½	5 do.	111
Oriental Bank	50,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,030
Albert Ginning & Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,060
Apollo Press Co. (casual shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,450
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	845
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	10	415
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	52
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	890
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	100	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	450
Sind Press Co	100	2,000	750	50	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p.s.	325
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	165
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	7	1,515
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	10	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	2	485
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all	..	1,060
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	125
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	600
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,515
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,065
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	825
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	865
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	25 p. s.	645
Ditto (New issue)	800	500	150	..	365
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,145
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	1,055
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,015
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	1,840
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,385
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	12 p. s.	247½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,105
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,175
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	825
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	425
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,075
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,150
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	990
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	6500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	157 / 117
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,300
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	125
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	360
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	3 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	975
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	21	3½	..	4
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	805
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	12	380
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	160
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	2,000	25	15	..	20

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*20
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	965
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	200

*For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-15-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £1 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Muskata, 1,399 tons, Captain R. F. Cutton, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain R. Green, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE barque Cheetah, 159 tons, Captain G. J. S. Bradden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 11,022 bags sugar.

THE steamer Anandale, 1,040 tons, Captain T. Leisle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calcutta, 548 tons, Captain T. Painter, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. H. T. Butcher, Mr. Geirsten, 8 Mahomedan gentlemen, and 89 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain W. Britten, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Kurrachee, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel W. Blackett, Lieut. W. Patridge, Mr. A. Steer, and 151 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 2,723 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman,, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with a general cargo, the China mail, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Dorabjee, Mr. H. Pestonjee, one officer, 4 native gentlemen, 53 rank and file, of the British regiments, and 8 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Cochin, May 10.
	Cheetah (s)	Braddon	Mauritius, April 6.
	Anandale (s)		Kurrachee, May 14.
	Lombardy	Chapman	Shanghai, April 23.
	Nepaul (s)	Murray	London, April 17.
	Geelong (s)	Atkinson	Kurrachee, May 15.
	Colaba (s)	Anderson	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bernam Wood	Gregory	Calcutta.
	J. B. Brown	Keazer	Liverpool.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch.
	I. G. Dalhousie (s).	Powell	Kurrachee.
	Fraser (s)	Green	Kurrachee.
	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P. G. via Kurrachee.

The ship Muskata, Cutton, to Dunkirk, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Anandale, to Havre.
Steamer Bancona, to London.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

12 Shahjehan ..... Hore ..... Calcutta, April 8.
Saint Mirren ..... Grosart ..... —, January 19.
Viscount ..... Nicholson .. Liverpool, Jan. 1.
Rossdhu ..... Fleming .... Hull, Jan. 1.
Killean ..... Mackinon .. Liverpool, Feb. 1.
Marie Louise .... Guiboux .... Muscat, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

May 12—Steamers Victoria, Pemba, Legislator and City of Manchester. Ship Cabul.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April. 7 Orenoque, schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
7 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hutton, from Bombay.
27 Yacht Albion, ss, Aylesbury, from Bombay.
29 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
May 2 Fawn, H. M., ss, Aldrich, from Harnish.
4 Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
4 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, from Trieste.
4 Bhundara, ss, Hutchinson, from London.
4 Khartoon, E. G. Boat, Monsour, from Zeilla.
4 Australia, ss, Cates, from Bombay.
5 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
5 S. W. Kelly, ss, Robson, from Moulmein.
5 Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.
5 Mercedes, ss, Peace, from Jeddah.
6 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, from Calcutta.
6 La Rance, F. T. Ship, Dauge, from Saigon.
6 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
6 Ettorefieramosca, It G. B., Frigero, from Assab.
6 Llandough, ss, Jenkins, from Bussorah.
6 Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, from Akyab.
7 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Leghorn.
7 Bathery, ss, Baskfill, from Bombay.
7 Espana, ss, Forrest, from Glasgow.
7 Rhiwabon, ss, Ockenden, from Bassein.
7 Memfi, ss, Romano, ss, from Bombay.
7 Vervaerts, ss, Evers, from Antwerp.
8 Manilla, ss, Doders, from Bombay.
9 Tyne, H. M. T. ship, Stokes, from Hongkong.
9 Paxo, ss, Scarlett, from Bombay.
9 St. Olaf, ss, Hoe, from Bombay.
9 Zenetta, ss, Geary, from Bassein.
9 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Babot, from Calcutta.
9 Scots Grey, ss, Bruce, from Bassein.
9 Liddesdale, ss, Aikley, from Bombay.
10 Inchulva, ss, Allen, from Newport.
10 Hutton, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.
10 Sestos, ss, Tillmouth, from London.

DEPARTURES.

May 4 Castore, ss, Mahorchich, to Bombay.
4 Bhundara, ss, Hutchinson, to Calcutta.
4 Australia, ss, Cates, to London.
5 Yacht Albion, ss, Aylesbury, to Suez.
5 S. W. Kelly, ss, Robson, to Port Said F. O.
5 Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Marseilles.
6 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, to Genoa.
6 Pollux, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
7 Swiftsure, ss, Gibson, to St. Nazaire.
7 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Bassein.
7 Bathery, ss, Baskfill, to Venice.
7 Espana, ss, Forrest, to Manilla.
7 Rhiwabon, ss, Ockenden, to Bremen.
8 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, to Newcomb.
8 Mercedes, ss, Peace, to Bombay.
8 Memfi, ss, Romano, to Trieste.
8 Vervaerts, ss, Evers, to Penang.
8 Manilla, ss, Doders, to Genova.
9 La Rance, F. T. Ship, Dauge, to Algiers.
9 Paxo, ss, Scarlett, to Havre.
9 St. Olaf, ss, Hoe, to Antwerp.
9 Zenetta, ss, Geary, to Port Said F. O.
9 Scots Grey, ss, Bruce, to Port Said, F. O.
10 Tyne H. M. T. Ship, Stokes, to England.
10 Kaiser i Hind, ss, Babot, to London.
10 Liddesdale, ss, Aikley, to St. Nazaire.
10 Hutton, ss, Henderson, to Liverpool.
10 Sestos, ss, Tilmouth, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Orenoque Schooner, Pino, from Zeilla.
Dragon, H. M. ss, Hutton, from Bombay
Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Fawn, H. M.'s, ss, Gordon, from London.
Dagmar, I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Perim.
Khartoome E. G. Boat, Monsour, from Zeilla.
Ettorefieramosca, It G. B. Frigerto, from Assab.
Llandough, ss, Jenkins, from Bussorah.
Inchuiva, ss, Allen, from Newport.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 135 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co ; 619 cwt hemp, Jaffer Purshotum ; 100 bales cotton, Govindjee Mathowjee ; 66 bales cotton, Lilladhur Jewraz ; 113 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

City of Baltimore (s)—135 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsedass ; 55 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee ; 73 bales wool, Narroniee Mooljee ; 88 bales wool, Hurjeewon, Vussonjee ; 23 bales wool, Khiseram Kevulram ; 18 bales cotton, Gangjee Cutchra ; 56 bales cotton, Thomas. H. Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W. Bell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Khetsidass Hurmookrey ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 28 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 232 cwts hemp, Khuttow Muthoora.

FOR LONDON.

Leverrier (s)—300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 15,000 cwt wheat, Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 19 cases indigo, Mungoomull Mayaram.

FOR HAVRE.

W. D. Lawrence—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lucretia (s)—500 cwt rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Castore (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castore (s)—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castore (s)—348¼ cwt castorseed, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Cornish (s)—3 bales silk waste, Ralli Brothers ; 312¼ cwts mowra flower L. Singer and Co ; 4,017 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONTINENT.

Marlborough (s)—38,000 cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mulda (s)—30 bales cotton, Tarrachund Gunsamdass ; 226 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmondass ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Polluce (s)—100 bales twist, the New D. P. Spinning and Weaving Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Polluce (s)—489 bales cotton, Changla Datoo ; 253 bales cotton, Shreeram Sewdutroy ; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 79 bales cotton, Hujarimull Goormookroy ; 979 bales cotton and 40 bales twist Runnichund Fuckeerchund ; 851 bales cotton, Motichund Sumtokchund ; 25 bales cotton, Macedass Goondram ; 100 bales cotton, Tarrachund Maneckchund ; 398 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 118 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Amoolukh ; 159 bales cotton, Rannarron Mooridhur ; 140 bales cotton, Hujarmull Nursingdass ; 325 bales cotton, Ramnarron Sewshunker ; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Esmail Hajee Allana ; 51 bales cotton, Hajee Cassum Hajee Ebram ; 90 bales cotton, Treb Hajee Joonas ; 100 bales twist, Vullubdass Manchund ; 56 bales cotton, Bhurmull Narrondass ; 197 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy ; 142 bales twist, Ebram Hassum ; 2 cwts ivory, Dattardina Mowjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Hughes, Surg., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Blackett, Lieut. Col., 61st Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Partridge, Lieut., 61st Regt., on duty, from Quetta.
Hannell, Captain, 5th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Deesa.
Jackson, Surg. Major, on duty, from Kandahar.
Blacksby, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kandahar.
Heyland, Lieut., R. A., on duty, from Kandahar.
Riddell, Surg. Major, on leave, from Bolaram.

May 17.

Hunter, Surg., from leave, from England.
Rowe, 2nd Lieut., 2-17th Regt., on duty, from Malta.
Hakim, Surg., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Knott, Vet. Surg., on leave, to Matheran.
Butcher, Lieut., R. A., to rejoin, to Gunda Kindur.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY, OF BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes ; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminum cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles.

Pamphlets may be had on application

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

On and after the 10th February the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Thursday in the fair season, and every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p. m., and that the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails come in a operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.

Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.

Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.

Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 2-30 p. m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p. m. and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail-steamer after 3-30 p. m., and up to starting time (5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAFFIN—May 17th, at Bombay, No. 1, Grant Buildings, the wife of Captain E. C. Raffin, of the s. s. Pearl, of a daughter. (Cochin papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOLDNEY—May 12th, at Mhow, the wife of Captain T. H. Goldney, 38th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, of a son.

MALE—May 11th, at Benares, the wife of W. Fox Male, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

NESBITT—May 12th, at Aligarh, the wife of A. A. I. Nesbitt, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—DALLAS—April 28th, at Lahore, Turton Smith, D. S., Police, Lahore, son of Adam Freer Smith, to Kate Lydia, daughter of A. M. Dallas, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

DEATHS.

DELANGE—May 10th, at Hoshangabad, B. Jasper de Lange, Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nimar, Khandwa, aged 30 years.

MARSH—April 4th, at Umballa, H. Leith, the infant son of Major Hippisley Cunliffe Marsh, aged 1 year.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

NEVER since the close of the war and the withdrawal of our troops from Kabul has the situation in Afghanistan been so full of interest, though not of anxiety, let us hope, as at present. The time is evidently at hand when Abdur Rahman's talents as a general and an administrator, and the wisdom of our own choice in selecting him, will be subjected to a decisive test. Having re-established order in the northern and central portions of his dominions, and his supremacy having been acknowledged in the South, he is, we have every reason to believe, entering on the hazardous task of establishing his suzerainty over anarchic Herat, and bringing it once more within the limits of a united Afghanistan. His chances of success are well worth considering, and they may be estimated to some extent, first, by reference to the condition of the country at various periods within the last thirty years, and, secondly, by an examination of Abdur Rahman's own career since his elevation, nearly twelve months ago, to the throne of the Barakzai. Thrice, at least, since 1855-56 has Afghanistan been broken up into a number of warring factions and antagonistic States. Twenty-five years ago, Dost Mahomed, the ablest Afghan prince since the days of Ahmed Shah Abdali, was master of no more than Kabul and its vicinity, including Ghazni, the Khyber route, and Afghan Turkistan. Even Kelat-i-Ghilzai defied his authority, Kandahar was ruled by the Kohundil Khan family, and Herat was still faithful to the Suddozai dynasty, whom the Barakzais had by murder done their best to improve off the face of the earth. Not until the year 1856 did Ameer Dost Mahomed win Kandahar. Herat was conquered only a year before the Dost's death. Yet on the failure of the first Afghan war, Dost Mahomed had returned to Kabul, with all the *prestige* of a patriot who had endured much wrong at the hands of infidel invaders. He was the most popular, as well as the most able, man in Afghanistan, and still it cost him the labour of a life time to wield his disjointed State into a compact whole. In comparing the chances of the present Ameer with those of his grandfather, it should be remembered that the latter had more formidable difficulties to contend with than those which Abdur Rahman will have to encounter. There are no contemporary analogues of the families of Shah Kamran and Kohundil Khan ; and the feeling of autonomy, whether at Herat or Kandahar, possesses now-a-days nothing like the same strength which characterized it in the early and middle stages of Dost Mahomed's career. The second period of political anarchy and territorial disruption was covered by the first five years after the Dost's death, during which Shere Ali was engaged in incessant warfare with his brothers. Thrice in two years, namely, in 1866 and 1867, at Shekabad, at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and at Killah Alladad, Shere Ali received apparently crushing defeats. Afghan Turkestan was in the hands of Afzul Khan and his son, the present Ameer of Kabul. Kurram and Khost were in revolt, or subject to Azim Khan. And Amir Khan was supreme at Kandahar. He would have been a sanguine man who in those disastrous years would have staked his fortunes on Shere Ali's success. Yet Shere Ali did succeed in the end, and under him Afghanistan assumed, not the semblance only, but also the reality, of unity. The last two Afghan rulers emerged triumphantly from more serious difficulties than those which beset the present Ameer. Indeed, the more he reflects on his own and his father's failure fifteen years ago, the more confident should Abdur Rahman feel in his present position. Only prudence, steadiness, and mental resource seem required to secure for him as strong a hold over Afghanistan, from Herat to Jumrood, and Balkh to Kandahar, as has been enjoyed by any of his predecessors since at any rate the early part of the present century.

Does he possess these requisites of character and intellect ? His career since last summer would seem to indicate that he does. The very caution with which he accepted the English overtures, whilst he still lingered in Turkestan and the slow, deliberate manner in which he entered on his new possessions, told in his favour. And ever since then his administration appears, as far as we can make out, to have been distinguished by a certain combination of prudence and firmness. He stands there, the best possible refutation of all the prophecies that the tribes would unite against him as soon as his back was turned, and that in six months' time he would be either in his grave or in full flight to Russian territory. Turkestan, the tribes on the Khyber route, Kurram, Ghazni, and Khelat-i-Ghilzai accepted him from the first, and have remained loyal ; and now there seems no reason to doubt that the Kandahar people have quietly acquiesced in his rule. Some journals persisted in saying that the departure of our troops would be the signal for a disturbance, probably brought on by Ayoub Khan. Nothing of the kind has happened ; and Ayoub Khan is too fully occupied in keeping his own head above water at Herat to think of cutting off the heads of his rivals and enemies in other parts of the country. Not only have the inhabitants of Kandahar and its immediate neighbourhood received the Ameer's governor, but the chiefs of the important districts where Hashim Khan's influence is supposed to be very strong, namely, at Farrah and throughout Zamindawar generally, are reported by the Foreign Office to have come in and tendered their allegiance. True, there is great uncertainty as to the extent and nature of the preparations which the Ameer has made for the re-occupation of Herat ; but to judge from the details known to us, such as they are, the Ameer appears to be sufficiently alive to the magnitude of the enterprise on which he is entering, and sufficiently diligent to prevent, if possible, the contingency of defeat. He seems to be as cautious and deliberate on the present occasion as he was when feeling his way in Turkestan, and watching the progress of events in Kabul.

That, therefore, the Heratees will follow the example of the Kandaharis is probable enough ; but whether their allegiance will be much more than nominal is quite another question. Indeed, it might be prudent for him not to insist on too close a connexion between Herat and Kabul. Even since the death of Shah Abbas in 1628, and no doubt before it, the political status of Herat has been one of three kinds, according to the circumstances of the day. At one time it appears as a portion of the Persian Empire ; at another time as portion of the Afghan Empire, such as this power existed in the time of Ahmed Shah Abdali and his immediate successors, or of Dost Mahomed and Shere Ali ; or, thirdly, as an independent State, with a leaning towards Kabul rather to Persia. It is worth noting that even so late as 1857, Herat is spoken of by the representative of the English Government—Mr. Taylour Thompson—as an independent State, in contradistinction to the "foreign States of Persia and Afghanistan." This was in the treaty signed in January of that year, to which Mr. Thompson's signature is attached. The "maintenance of the independence of Herat" is distinctly provided for. In a similar document, to which the name of Colonel Shiel is attached, the "independence" is qualified as "independence under Afghan rule." At an earlier stage still, in the tripartite treaty to which the Sekh Durbar, the Kabul Court, and the Indian Government were parties, "the integrity of Herat" was a principal feature ; and on this basis of "integrity" it was that Eldred Pottinger and D'Arcy Todd were despatched to Herat as Political Agents. Even when *de facto* a portion of the Afghan kingdom, Herat has always had a tendency to break off into semi-independence. Thus, for example, Yakoob Khan—our Mussoorie prisoner—was no sooner left in Herat by his father in 1864 than he began to intrigue for the assumption of absolute authority ; and Yakoob's contumacy was for nearly ten years a source of annoyance and anxiety to his father. Again, no sooner was Yakoob seized

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

A small party of troops acting as an escort to the survey officers with General Gordon have been fired on in the Shikto country. One sepoy was killed, but the Waziris who attacked were driven off with a loss of six men killed. General Gordon's column will reach Mirian on Wednesday and Bannu on the following day, the 19th instant. General Kennedy reaches Tank about the same date.

It is stated that the Ameer Abdur Rahman interceded for the Waziris even after he advised them to submit to the British. Considering that the tribe have always boasted their independence, this action of Abdur Rahman is deserving all commendation, and it is unfortunate that blood had eventually to be shed.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

General Kennedy's force reached Jandola, in the Zam Valley, on the 16th inst. On the 13th he marched from Razmak to Ranjal. Some of the Nana Kheyl Chiefs from the Shakto Valley submitted on that day. From Janjal he has marched to Jandola, and he expects to reach Tank on the 18th inst. The Kheyls have been submitting during the march. A Hindu kidnapped from British territory was brought in by the Mahsuds and given up at Shangikop.

The health of the troops is good. General Gordon's brigade marched from Razmak to Razani on the 13th. He expects to reach the British territory on the 19th and Bannu on the 22nd.

A survey escort returning from Shoidar on the 11th May was attacked by Mahsuds. One sepoy of the 20th Native Infantry and six Mahsuds were killed, and their arms brought in.

AYOUB KHAN.

The reports received from Herat say that Ayoub Khan is endeavouring to collect troops, and is issuing letters calling on the people to regard him as the champion of Islam; also that Sirdar Hashim Khan has been ordered to proceed with some cavalry to Farra.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. Gladstone said that the Government attached its fortunes to the Bill. The rejection of the present Bill, he said, would necessitate a larger measure in future, and the Government would therefore strongly oppose any amendments vitally affecting its principles.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 16.

The diplomatic body here have rejected the conditions imposed by Turkey in connection with the settlement of the Greek Frontier question.

RUSSIAN REFORMS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 16.

The Russian press announced that an extensive reduction in military expenditure is contemplated by the Government.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

General Skobeleff arrived here to-day.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 16.

Count Ignatief has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1s. 7 11-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do. do.	90¾
3 do. Consols for account	102¾
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	51 9-16

Arrivals—Wingania, Ancona, Helena, and Argosay.
Departure—Rebecca.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1881.

At 6 a. m.	81·5, Farht.
,, 10 a. m.	88·1
,, 2 p. m.	90·8
,, 4 p. m.	89·0

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1881.

At 10 p. m.	83·7

NEWS from Bagdad, dated 9th May, states that plague exists only in the town of Nyef, where mortality continues serious.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, April 14, states:—"The weather is very unsettled, rain and hailstorms having been frequent during the last few days."

THE Government of India have granted a reward of one thousand rupees to Mr. E. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh, for a glossary of the Multani language recently prepared by him.

MR. MORRIS, Executive Engineer of the proposed Umballa and Kalka Railway, is about to commence examining the ground from Rajpura to Kalka, as to its suitability for a line of rail.

A CERTAIN number of Indian pilgrims were among the unfortunates attacked by the Arabs near Mecca; but, the *Pioneer* says, the first reports of the serious loss of life are believed to have been exaggerated, judging from news which has since reached the Indian Government.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner how it is that the water from the Tulsi Lake is not supplied during all hours of the day, as was originally contemplated. After some discussion on the subject, the Commissioner explained that the Tulsi Lake is very low at present, and it has, therefore, been thought necessary to restrict the service to the Malabar Hill section to certain hours only, namely, from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m. After transacting some other business, the Council adjourned till Wednesday next, Tuesday being a general holiday.

WE take the following particulars as to the return of troops from Southern Afghanistan from the Lahore paper:—"On the morning of the 15th instant two trains, with part of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, were expected at Meean Meer, where they were to halt for the day, proceeding on their journey to Jubbulpore in the evening, the remainder of the regiment following on the 16th inst. On the 17th half of H-1 R. A. and a wing of the 78th Highlanders are expected, followed next day by the remaining wing and half battery. H-1 R. A. will probably run through to Jullunder, merely halting at Meean Meer for breakfast, as the 2-11th Regiment did; but the Highlanders will pass the day in the goods-shed at the Lahore station, where most satisfactory arrangements have been made for the comfort of the men; punkahs have been rigged up. One wing of this regiment proceeds to Benares and the other, *viâ* Shahjehanpore, to Sitapore."

THE Hindus and Mussalmans in the north of India generally appear to bear no very cordial feeling towards each other. In addition to the disturbances at Bawalpore, and the more recent misunderstanding at Mooltan, it is now reported that "great excitement has been caused among the Mahomedan community of Lahore by the publication of a pamphlet entitled 'the *jawab Katha Salosi ka*' by a Hindoo named Badri Dass. The work purports to be an answer to a book called 'the *Katha Salosi*' written by one Sheikh Salim more than 25 years ago. It commences with a volley of abuse against Sheikh Salim, who is styled a '*Bi din*' or infidel. The author, instead of clearing Hinduism from the charges brought against it by the author of '*Katha Salosi*' indulges in abuse of the Mahomedan religion, towards the founder of which, and his principal disciples, he has used language calculated to rouse feelings of the bitterest enmity, to say the least of it, if not to provoke a breach of the peace. The Mahomedans, however, are said to be showing great moderation on this occasion, and instead of following the examples of the Hindus in Mooltan and elsewhere, have contented themselves with subscribing a large sum of money for the purpose of prosecuting the author of the pamphlet, though the *Akhbar-i-Am* declares that their conduct has been worse than that of the *budmashes* and *gundas*, who settle their quarrels by private arbitration rather than go to law. It is rather strange that the Hindus should have taken no notice of the work of Sheikh Salim for the last twenty-five years, and should have selected the present time to answer him when breaches of the peace have occurred at Moradabad, Rampur, Bahawalpur, and Mooltan, and when their motives are likely to be suspected and their attacks on Mahomedanism regarded (as they no doubt are by the Mahomedans), not as the effects of indignation, but rather as attempts to mark their sympathy with their co-religionists of other places."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* relates the following incident as having occurred recently not 100 miles from Lahore:—"It is said that a person was a short time ago convicted by a summary trial by a Magistrate, who was not invested with the necessary power to hold such trials; and on his counsel urging this fact as a fatal objection to the conviction and sentence of his client, the learned Judge, who presided in the Appellate Court, while admitting that the objection was irresistible, observed that it would be a pity to begin the trial afresh before another officer, who might, after all, arrive at the same conclusion as the Magistrate who had already dealt with the case; and, as a happy expedient, he suggested that the counsel should ascertain from the prisoner's friends, who were in court, whether it would not be better for the prisoner to undergo a flogging than stand the risk of a second trial. The friends were accordingly consulted, and they agreed that the prisoner should accept the alternative of a flogging, which was administered next morning much to the prisoner's astonishment. Justice was thus meted out in a patriarchal fashion to the guilty, and the technicalities of a code were smoothed over in a manner which both the learned Judge as well as the prisoner's friends, if not the prisoner himself, who perhaps might have had a personal objection to the course adopted, considered eminently satisfactory. But whether the Judges of the Chief Court will consider that the prisoner has legally expiated his offence remains to be seen, though as he has had his flogging, *nolens volens*, he is doubtless entitled to some sympathy."

THE Queen has, it is stated, been recommended to confer upon His Highness the Thakur of Bhaunagar the Grand Cross of the Star of India, in recognition of the loyalty and public spirit evinced by him in carrying through and providing funds for the Kattiawar State Railway

OWING to the disappointment which has been occasioned in India by the almost entire absence of the Bombay Army from the list of honours for the Afghan campaign, Lord Ripon is, the *Standard* says, about to submit to the Home military authorities a supplementary list of officers whom he is desirous of seeing rewarded for their services in Southern Afghanistan.

"My personal acquaintance with Lord Beaconsfield," writes "Atlas" in the *World*, "was of the slightest; but I had the honour of being presented to him, at his own request, by Lord Rowton, and shall always remember the courtesy of his manner and the charm of his conversation. It was on the green esplanade at Brighton, in front of Brunswick-terrace, and he spoke of the gay watering-place as he first knew it many years ago, long before the days of railways, and when the Old Steyne was the fashionable promenade. He spoke of Dickens with great regard, mentioned the last time he met him at dinner at Lord Stanhope's, and was greatly amused when I told him that I had seen Dickens after that dinner; that he told me of his conversation with Mr. Disraeli, and seriously lamented that the great statesman had taken up with politics to the exclusion of literature. Lord Beaconsfield spoke also of Mr. Delane, who had just then retired from the *Times*, and of his successor, the present editor; and in the course of the twenty minutes' talk uttered several excellent epigrams which I shall never forget, but which it would be scarcely fair to some persons still living to print."

ONE of the Society papers states that the experiment is to be tried of having telegraph offices established at some of the large clubs in London; and the Postmaster-General has promised that the Army and Navy shall be the first to obtain the boon, as the idea emanated from its committee. Considering that there are more than two thousand members in the Rag, the majority of whom are very much in the habit of using the wire, the wonder is this concession has not been made sooner. No doubt a telephone will follow, and London club land will soon be placed directly *en rapport* with the whole world.

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, dated April 22, states:—"The *Golos* to-day expresses satisfaction at the intended visit to St. Petersburg of the British Reserve Squadron under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, a circumstance which the journal regards as a sign of the renewed friendship between England and Russia secured by the policy of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal Government."

REGARDING Russian operations in Central Asia, we see it reported that Mr. J. Cowen asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on April 28, if he could give any further information respecting the alleged abandonment of the forward policy of Russia in Central Asia; and if it was true that General Scobeleff had been recalled, and a stop put to the aggressive operations of Russia in Asia. Sir C. Dilke replied:—The statement which I made on a previous occasion in this House was substantially correct. General Scobeleff has been recalled, and military operations have terminated. I may add that we hear that eight battalions of his troops are already on their return march. In reply to a subsequent question by Mr. Cowen, Sir C. Dilke said it was impossible to produce papers on this subject one by one; but the answer he had already given was based exclusively on information supplied by Lord Dufferin.

A MEETING of Conservatives was held on April 25th at the Carlton Club, to consider the provisions of the Irish Land Bill. Sir S. Northcote presided, and about fifty noblemen and gentlemen were present. The clauses of the Bill were examined at considerable length, and several of its provisions were condemned as unjust to the owners of property. It was agreed that the Government should be asked either to give compensation to landlords whose property was destroyed or depreciated by the Bill, or to come under a compulsory obligation to purchase the estates of those owners who were ready to sell at a fixed number of years' purchase. In the event of the Government not accepting either of these proposals, it was decided to oppose the Bill.

FOR those who are in a state of uneasiness on the score of trichinosis some satisfactory intelligence comes from America. One Mrs. Bornholz, having died at Hoboken from the effect of eating diseased pork, a medical servant of the district, named Dr. Kudlich, was called in to give his opinion as to the treatment she had undergone. That learned man, in the course of his observations, shot a ray of hope, so to speak, across the Atlantic. He found that, "if a person who is attacked by the trichinæ has only strength sufficient to stand against the progress of the disease, the probabilities of recovery are good, as each minute worm when in living human tissue speedily becomes encased in a hard shell and dies. It is only in the tissue of the hog that trichinæ increase and multiply."

AS Mohammed Es Sadok, the reigning Bey of Tunis, is a Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, it has been ingeniously suggested that he should submit his present differences with the French Government to settlement by the Supreme Council of that Exalted Order, which, unless it should grievously belie the principle whence the Legion takes its title, could not fail to do him justice. The Bey obtained this high distinction, seldom bestowed upon a foreigner of his rank, during the late Emperor Napoleon's State visit to the French colonies in Africa. His Highness called upon his Imperial neighbour in Algiers itself, was invited to a grand banquet especially given in his honour, and sat next to the Emperor, having on his right hand a French General, well acquainted with the Arabic language, who had been commissioned to act as interpreter between the Bey and Napoleon III. During dessert Mohammed Es Sadok produced a velvet casket, containing the Grand Cross and Star, in diamonds, of the Tunisian Order, which he offered to the Emperor, requesting the General by his side to entreat its acceptance by his Majesty. The Emperor bowed his thanks, and, turning to his body servant, Gontelard, who stood behind his chair, inquired whether or not his own decoration in brilliants of the Legion had been conveyed to Algiers from Paris. Upon receiving an affirmative reply, he gave orders that the insignia should be at once brought to him, and directed the interpreting General to tell the Bey that "his Majesty thanked him for the honour of his visit, and begged him to accept the Grand Cordon of the Legion, hoping that he would always remain a friend and good neighbour to France." When these gracious words had been communicated to him in his native tongue, the Bey arose, crossed his hands upon his breast, and solemly swore eternal friendship to France.

No wonder, remarks the *World*, that people are calling out and writing to the *Times* about the rifle-shooting of the army. The fact is, at Hythe we have now a school of musketry which does not teach, or, at least, which certainly does not progress. When the school was first started, General Hay was styled an enthusiast, and Colonel Wilford, his brilliant lieutenant, was dubbed a madman. These men, and some of the staff who served with them, were before their time; and, unfortunately, when they passed away a reaction immediately set in—a reaction initiated, if not encouraged, in high places, where it was held, forsooth, that 'musketry had been overdone.' General Hay was succeeded by the dullest of mediocrities, men without a spark of enthusiasm in their work or in their nature. The result, as might have been anticipated, has been a steady retrogression in this all-important part of infantry training throughout the whole army. Musketry instruction has been reduced to the smallest possible dimensions, and had it not been for the example of the Volunteers and the emulation they excited, it might even have died out altogether. As it is, Hythe has been content to follow in the wake of Wimbledom; and in reality, for all the good the army has turned the Martini-Henry rifle to, it would have been better had it retained the Snider-Enfield as its arm, and given the Martini to the Volunteers. Had, however, the army been trained to the extent it might have been, it is not the Martini breech-loader that would have satisfied its ambition, but ere now we should have heard a call in favour of the adoption of some repeating rifle like the deadly Winchester. But so long as the present School of Musketry is allowed to negotiate on the traditions of the past, it is willful to regard the Martini or any other rifle as a finality.

GEORGE BRINE, known as the "King of the Vagrants," has died in the union workhouse at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, of which he had been an inmate for about ten years. He boasted that he had been in every gaol and work-house in England, and in a sketch of his life said he had been in gaol more than 100 times, but that he had never been convicted of felony or larceny.

SIR WALTER NUGENT appeared on remand at the Dublin police-court on April 27th to answer a charge of uttering a forged bill to defraud the Royal Bank. It was stated that Lady Nugent had not yet been apprehended. Counsel for the accused said he could prove his innocence by evidence and documents. The magistrate stated that he could not accept Lady Nugent's letters as evidence, and that he should send the case for trial. After this intimation counsel did not proceed with the defence. Objection was taken to a sister of Sir Walter becoming bail for his appearance, and the matter of bail was left over.

A RETURN has been issued of the number of agrarian outrages committed in Ireland which were reported to the police during the month of March. The details are as follows:—Murder, 1; firing at the person, 1; assault on police, 2; aggravated assault, 2; assault endangering life, 1; assault on bailiffs and process-servers, 3; incendiary fire, 13; burglary and robbery, 2; taking and holding forcible possession, 3; cattle stealing, 1; killing, cutting, or maiming cattle, 3; demand or robbery of arms, 6; riots, 5; administering unlawful oaths, 7; intimidation by threatening letters, 64; intimidation otherwise, 14; resistance to legal process, 1; injury to property, 11; firing into dwellings, 5; injury to railway trains, 1—total 146.

THE Lord Chancellor has called upon three Gloucester magistrates reported for bribery to resign the commission of the peace. Messrs. George Godwin, Thomas Crew, Anthony Hordern, and John Stringer, justices of the peace for Macclesfield, who were scheduled as bribers at the last election by the Royal Commissioners, have received letters from the Lord Chancellor calling on them to resign, as otherwise it will be his duty to remove their names from the Commission of the Peace. They are all Conservatives. A rate of 9*d.*, bringing up the total borough rate, with the poor rate, to 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, has been levied in Macclesfield to meet the expenses of the Commission.

GEORGE DREVOR, a captain in the merchant service, was charged on remand at Bow-street on April 25th with having sent letters threatening the life of Mr. H. C. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner. The prisoner's certificate was suspended in 1879, after an investigation into the loss of the vessel *Norfolk* on the Boa Vista, one of the Cape de Verde islands. In one of his letters the prisoner called the Wreck Commissioner a "modern Jesuit," and said that desperate remedies were required for desperate wrongs. He asked for "recompense, employment, or an asylum," and said if he did not get what he asked for, he would "charge his blood and that of another on the nation that had so cruelly wronged him." When arrested the prisoner told Inspector Swanson that he might go into the court and shoot the Wreck Commissioner on the bench. His reason for writing the letters was partly, he said, the insults he had received from Mr. Rothery because "he was doing the Almighty's work in making His wonders known." He believes he has captured a specimen of the sea serpent, and showed the inspector a serpent in a bottle of spirits. It was "about 4 or 5 ft. long, and of somewhat peculiar formation." The prisoner said one of his officers had caught it while it was in the act of swallowing a fish off the coast of South Africa. Pamphlets were produced in one of which the prisoner wrote, "I sincerely believe that God, for some wise purpose, has been pleased to reveal this greatest wonder of animated nature to me." The doctor of the House of Detention reported that the prisoner was suffering from monomania on the subject of the sea serpent. The prisoner was committed for trial.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE NERBUDDA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MAY 16.

THE new bridge, of which I have already given a description, was opened to-day, and the event was in every respect attended with complete success. A number of gentlemen invited by Mr. Mathew, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Company, to inspect the bridge, arrived at Broach from Bombay by special train at about two o'clock; but owing, no doubt, to the great heat of the weather the visitors from Bombay were not very numerous. These guests breakfasted at Bulsar, and on their arrival at Broach found that excellent arrangements had been made for their comfort. The special train passed slowly over the new bridge, and the passengers were warm in their praises of the magnificent structure. At the Broach end of the bridge there was an arch of very pretty and novel design. This arch was in a great measure composed of implements used in the construction of the bridge—a boring head, an enlarger, Pulcometer pumps, &c., whilst a large number of small flags of various colours and festoons of greenery gave it a bright and pretty appearance. The native workmen added strings of cocoanuts, an offering of this kind to the sacred river being considered by them to be particularly appropriate to the occasion. Colonel Hancock, the Government Engineer, went over the bridge, inspected it, and "passed" it. Towards sunset several of the guests crossed the bridge, some walking and others using lorries. In this way they obtained an excellent idea of the magnitude and beautiful workmanship of the structure. The work, I was informed, was commenced almost simultaneously at each bank and in the middle of the river, yet when the time came for the three lengths to be connected, they were found to fit each other with marvellous exactitude—a result which speaks volumes in praise of the skill and care exercised by the builders. The whole of the work was done by natives under the direction of the contractors, and though at times the difficulties in the way appeared to be quite insurmountable, nothing that could tend to make the bridge perfect in point of strength and durability was left undone. Some of the enormous columns are sunk more than a hundred feet beneath the bed of the river, and as a bed of conglomerate 30 feet deep had in several instances to be pierced in order to admit them, it will be easily perceived that a vast amount of labour was required. An immense prong was dropped on the rock from a considerable height and this split the stone in pieces. The workmen had also to descend far below the bed of the river and act as quarrymen—a service not unattended with danger. It is certainly somewhat remarkable that the work should have been completed within three and-a-half years, especially as the monsoon months must be considered as so much lost time. It would have been impossible, but for the energy displayed by Mr. G. H. Bayly and Mr. T. White, the Contractors, Mr. Hargrave, the Resident Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Mr. Williams, his assistant. Those who went over the bridge were delighted with what they saw, and also with the interesting information given by gentlemen belonging to the engineering staff.

In the evening there was a dinner at the salt stores, a portion of which had been tastefully decorated and converted into a capital dining room, with drawing room adjoining, Mr. Mathew, Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, presided, and there were also present:—Mrs. Hargrave, Col. Hancock, Mrs. Bayly, Genl. Hewett, Mrs. Cotton, Sir Frank Souter, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Sleater, Miss Bidie, Messrs. Duxbury, Hornby, Bayly, Whitcombe, O'Connell, Morehouse, Walker, Beard, Hargrave, Whyte, Bayly, jr., W. H. White, Middleton, T. C. H. White, Bourne, Wilkinson, F. White, Williams, Drake, Cooper, Smith, Hill, Simons, Macmillan, Major Grover, Messrs. Gardner, Cotton, Dr. Barrow, Messrs. Wilson, Cartwright, Robb, Wright, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy, Manockjee Cursetjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee, Nowrojee, and Booth.

The Chairman proposed "The Queen." The toast having been honoured,

The health of the "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family" followed. In proposing it, the Chairman observed that His Royal Highness passed over the old Nerbudda Bridge a few years ago, and it might possibly come to his knowledge that the splendid new bridge had been opened in the Western Presidency, and that an achievement which some one had described as "worthy of kings" had been celebrated that day. He felt sure that if His Royal Highness heard of what had taken place it would give him great pleasure. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he was not responsible for inflicting so many remarks upon them, but it certainly gave him much pleasure to propose the next toast. He had to propose the health of Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, and the Bombay Government," and he coupled with the toast a name that would certainly be received with high respect and friendly regard. He had lately had the opportunity of describing to H. E. Sir James Fergusson the great bridge which they that day had assisted in opening. He then stated to His Excellency that the bridge was three and a half times the length of the great Charing Cross Bridge in London, and had twice the depth of foundation of that bridge which their fellow-citizens at home regarded with such great admiration. It was a very trifling work in comparison with the Nerbudda Bridge. His Excellency the Governor had not had time to visit the bridge, but he was impressed with the magnitude of the work. He (the Chairman) also informed Sir James Fergusson that the Nerbudda was the finest work of its kind in India, and that it was carried out below the estimate. As far as an engineer could presume to give an opinion on the matter as being one of certainty, the bridge was perfect. Of course these great works were subject to conditions and accidents, which no human intelligence could prevent. They had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that the Nerbudda Bridge was designed by perhaps the most eminent engineer in bridge construction, namely, Sir John Hawkshaw, who designed the smaller structure at Charing Cross, to which reference had already been made, and Sir John by the construction of the Nerbudda Bridge had won a higher position in the ranks of the great engineers. The anxiety and trouble inseparable from such a great work could hardly be realised by those who had no personal experience of such matters. Very great anxiety had been felt on many occasions since the old Nerbudda Bridge was built about 20 years ago. The old bridge was designed by a man whose name would be received with the greatest respect, Colonel John Kennedy. That was in the early days of bridge-engineering in India. The bridge was very much praised and admired on account of its simple design and the ease with which it was constructed. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company had now miles of that design, from which they and the public had derived very large advantage. At times they experienced great floods which were unexpected, but the traffic over the structure had not been prevented. When the bridge was broken it was repaired, and this happened after several successive disasters. He was thankful and grateful to be able to say that no passenger over the line had ever hurt a finger by these accidents, and this was due in a great measure to the wise precautions of the resident officers. They had all heard "How well Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old," and how he kept an equal mind in spite of foes and the flood. He (the Chairman) remembered how well the officers of the Bombay and Baroda line kept the bridge while the floods were roaring. He referred especially to Messrs. Sherer, White, Hargrave, and Bayly. (Applause.) They kept it well and safely for the travelling public. They had had several disasters, but the traffic was carried on and the public did not suffer, although of course these accidents were a source of constant anxiety to the people who had to do with the bridge in the year. Both twenty-five spans were washed away, but by the skill of Mr. Bayly the structure was soon repaired. They had now, however, a bridge that would relieve them of further trouble, and that being so, it must be admitted on all hands that a great and enduring work had been accomplished. In time of peace it would prove of immense benefit to a vast number of people, and in time of war or other such disturbance it would prove of supreme advantage to the Government of this country. This great structure had been erected within the estimate, and cost the Government nothing, but had been paid for from the earnings of the Company. The officers of the Government shared in their cares and sympathised with them in their difficulties, and had always lent a friendly assistance to their efforts. He begged to propose, in connection with the toast, the honoured name of Colonel Hancock.

Colonel Hancock, in reply, expressed a wish that H. E. Sir James Fergusson had been present on that occasion, and thanked the Company for the kind way in which they had drunk his health. They all knew the great interest taken by Sir James Fergusson in railway enterprise in the Bombay Presidency, and if it had been possible, it would no doubt have afforded him much pleasure to have been present at the opening of the largest and most important bridge on that side of India. They had had that day the opportunity of comparing it with what they called the old bridge, which, no doubt, appeared to them a small and insignificant concern beside its gigantic neighbour. But that old bridge had done them good service for the past 20 years. He thought it was rather more than 20 years ago since he had the pleasure of opening the first bridge laid across the Nerbudda at Broach. As Mr. Mathew had pointed out, the history of that bridge was a record of devotion to duty and of manly effort, and of struggling against difficulties on the part of the engineering staff. They had had hard work enough at times, and had been most deservedly thanked by the directors at home and by the Government of India. He was sure Mr. Bayly would tell them that but for the experience gained at the Nerbudda Bridge in the past, he himself would never have been able to undertake to bring to a successful issue the great work they were now celebrating, and to finish it in three and a-half years, including the monsoons, for £10,000 less than the tender next to his. (Applause.) So they would see that the old bridge had benefited them directly or indirectly in more ways than one, and now that the new work was finished, they must congratulate the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway on its completion. He asked them to drink the health of the Company and of its Chairman, Col. French, who, when he (Col. Hancock) was in England a short time ago was looking as well and as young as ever. For 20 years he had been connected in the capacity of Government Engineer with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and some of the staff had been and were his close personal friends. He coupled with the toast he had proposed the name of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Mr. Mathew, to whose clear judgment and liberal ideas it was in no small measure due that they were able to say that, as far as they could judge the B. B. and C.I. Company would never pay less than the guaranteed interest.

The Chairman, in reply, said that the Staff of the railway had done their best, and for that he thought they were entitled to commendation. Col. Hancock had referred to Col. French, who was always spoken of with the highest respect by those who knew him. In the whole of his long experience there was no one whose character he more admired. Col. French was many years ago the agent of Government in Baroda, and he was then held in the highest regard all over Guzerat. He had what was called a "craze" for spreading a net-work of railways over that part of India, and it was ever his earnest desire to benefit the natives of the country. (Applause.) He (the Chairman) had had the pleasure of telegraphing that day to the London Board that the great bridge over the Nerbudda had been passed by Col. Hancock, that the work was satisfactory in all respects; and that it had been carried out under the estimates. Long after their time this bridge would be a benefit to the country not only as regards cheap conveyance, but also in respect to the maintenance of law and order, which was one of the greatest benefits that could be conferred on a country, and the humble engineers might fairly claim for themselves a share in establishing benefits of that description. The credit in relation to the bridge had mainly been earned by the local officers, and he had now very great pleasure in making a statement which he knew would be warmly received. It was this—that Mr. Hargrave, the Resident Engineer at Broach, had done his work in this, as in all other cases, in an excellent manner. It was not possible for an engineer to have an officer more accurate or careful in the performance of his duty, or one on whom he could rely with more certainty. (Applause.) He had also to mention the name of another old officer of the Company, Mr. George Bayly, who many years ago succeeded his eminent brother, Mr. William Cassels Bayly, in a high position. During a long term of service he had done works for which in some countries he would have been covered with decorations, but here he was distinguished by the personal regard of the officers he had served with and under. (Applause.) When first the Board of Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Company proposed to let the works of the Nerbudda Bridge, Mr. Bayly, who had distinguished himself in a remarkable way when a flood in the river destroyed a portion of the old bridge, for he constructed an inclined which was a really admirable feat of engineering skill, and within six months the high level bridge was built up. For his successful operations on that occasion Mr. Bayly was entitled to the highest credit. When the Board of Directors proposed to let the work to a firm in England, they advised him (the Chairman) of their intention. He revised the proposed estimate, and said he could get the work done for £40,000 less than they could. The consequence was they went to the India Office, and on his responsibility he was allowed to accept the estimate. He telegraphed back to the Board that he was prepared to accept it for £40,000 less than the other. He looked about for men to take the work, and he was glad to receive a tender from Mr. Bayly and Mr. White, both gentlemen of high talent in their own line. Mr. Bayly, who was the Resident Engineer in the Company's service, resigned his appointment in order to take the contract, and he had carried out the work perfectly, and the Company had saved four lakhs by the employment of gentlemen who knew their work and lived in India, in preference to gentlemen who lived at home and knew nothing at all about it. He might then with confidence ask them to drink to the health, wealth, and happiness of the gentlemen whom they held in such high respect. (Applause.)

Mr. Hargrave, in responding, said that he had been working at the bridge for 3½ years, and should always look back with pleasure to his connection with it. He thought he might say that the unity which had existed between himself and the Contractors had been productive of great benefit. The Nerbudda Bridge was one of the largest and finest in India, and had been completed within the least possible time. He might, perhaps, be permitted to say a word with reference to the staff associated with him. To Mr. Williams they were greatly indebted for the accuracy of the work, and the very correct manner in which it had been put together. Before sitting down he must allude to the absence of Mr. Thomas White, senior, who had unfortunately been compelled by illness to leave India for a time, and whose presence on that interesting occasion would have been welcomed by all. (Applause.

Mr. G. H. Bayly said that in the name of the firm of Thos. White and Co. he offered them his sincere thanks for the very kind manner in which they had drunk the health of the Contractors. He much regretted the necessary absence of his partner on that occasion, feeling as he did the impossibility of being able to make a speech. He begged to offer, also, his sincere thanks to his old chief, Mr. Mathew, and his brother officers for so many years, the Resident Engineer, Mr. Hargrave, for their cordial co-operation and assistance in this large and important work. Those who had hard work of this kind to do well knew what a vast difference it made when one was met by those who were appreciative and always willing to assist with their advice. He need hardly add how gratifying it was to him to think that his first contract had been for his old Company, and was an acknowledged success. Before he concluded he must take this opportunity of thanking those who had given him such efficient aid, Messrs. William and Tom White. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he mentioned just now the disasters which had occurred to the old Nerbudda Bridge, and had spoken of the excellent services of the local staff. He should also have thanked Mr. Middleton and others for their services extending over many years and dealing with several great floods. In regard to these floods he was reminded of the lines—

> "And, like a horse unbroken,
> When first he feels the rein,
> The furious river struggled hard,
> And tossed his tawny mane;
> And burst the curb, and bounded,
> Rejoicing to be free;
> And whirling down, in fierce career,
> Battlement, and plank, and pier,
> Rushed headlong to the sea."

That was the experience which Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Bayly, and Mr. White had many times had of the Nerbudda. (Applause.)

Mr. Duxbury proposed "The guests of the evening," remarking that thanks were due to them for the trouble and inconvenience to which many of them had gone in order to celebrate the opening of the bridge. But as time and the Bombay and Baroda trains waited for no one (laughter), he would not offer any further remarks.

Sir Frank Souter said he was sorry to hear Mr. Duxbury make such a statement about the Bombay and Baroda trains, as he had prepared an elaborate speech, which was now useless, as he would have to cut short his remarks. (Laughter.) He rose on the part of the guests of the evening to return thanks for the manner in which their health had been drunk. If the other guests had enjoyed themselves so much as he (Sir Frank), they must have had a very pleasant time of it. He was sure the guests would join with him in thanking Mr. Mathew and the staff of the B. B. and C. I. Company for the pleasant day they had passed.

The toast of "The ladies" was then proposed, and was responded to by Mr. Cartwright.

The company then separated.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at a preliminary meeting held on the 11th instant, a general meeting of qualified medical practitioners was held on Monday afternoon to consider the recent order of Government prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College from engaging in private practice. Dr. P. F. Gomes was called to the chair, and there were about twenty-five medical gentlemen present. The notice convening the meeting being read by Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

The Chairman said that personal motives did not influence the conduct of the meeting, nor were they assembled on that occasion to serve the interests of any individual; but their object was to consider how they, as medical practitioners, were affected by the order of Government, prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who is also the First Physician to Sir J. J. Hospital, from consultation practice. The most self-confident among them must sometimes feel the necessity of seeking advice. It was impossible to attain perfection in their profession, and the proverb *Ars longa, vita brevis*, was more applicable to them than to those who belonged to any other profession. Apart from the necessity of having those who were specially able and efficient among them as consulting physicians, patients or their relatives, sometimes reasonably and sometimes unreasonably, pressed for consultation, and it was then necessary to do so to allay their fears. The question then was who should be called in. Of course, doctors having the greatest experience in their calling, if they were not going to enact a farce; and the First Physician to the Sir J. J. Hospital, provided he had been for some time in the office, who had acquired special experience and training in the performance of his daily duties, was the person most fitted in medical cases to act as a consulting physician. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman then called upon Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee to propose the first resolution.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee said it would have mattered very little if the office of Principal was isolated; but it almost invariably happened that the Principal was also the Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at the Hospital. Consultation was necessary when they had any doubt or difficulty with regard to the diagnosis of a case, and also at times to allay the fears of the patient. Who was more efficient for the purpose than one who was lecturing every year on the subject of medicine, who had ample opportunities of observation and refreshing his knowledge, and who kept up his studies with the progress of science—he meant the First Physician to the Jamsetjee Hospital? (Hear, hear.) The speaker did not mean to say, as some of the correspondents in the local papers alleged, that they regarded the Principal as the physician *par excellence*. He might not be the best physician in the world, but from his position, from the opportunities of observation and experience at his command, they looked upon him—no less than the Government themselves, who trusted him so far as to place him at the head of a large hospital—as the best man they could have for consultation. The office of Principal was almost always associated with the chair of medicine. But on one occasion the Professor of Physiology and on another the Professor of Chemistry was the Principal of the College. It was, therefore, quite possible that on some other occasion the office might be conferred, for long or distinguished service, upon an accoucheur or an ophthalmic surgeon, and so on, and they might, according to the terms of the Government resolution, be deprived of their valuable aid. They all knew that the meeting had no object whatever to favour any particular individual, be he Dr. Cook or any one else. They assembled to consider and protest against the resolution in the interest of the profession generally, especially in the interest of suffering humanity. Permission was, indeed, given to the Principal to act as Consulting Physician under certain circumstances. But it was quite futile in emergent cases, as they were required to obtain the permission of the Surgeon-General before calling him in, and while they had to go through that formality the patient might die, and be buried, burnt, or eaten away by vultures. With these remarks, Dr. Eduljee proposed—"That this meeting is of opinion that the recent resolution of Government prohibiting the Principal of the Grant College, who is also the Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, from affording the benefit of his professional advice and help in consultation to members of the medical profession, is equally injurious to the interest of the profession and the advancement of medical science, as it is to the interest of suffering humanity, and that a memorial praying for the withdrawal of the order in such a way as to allow the Principal the liberty of being consulted in cases of difficulty and danger without requiring the permission of the Surgeon-General."

Dr. Framjee Shapoorji seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. F. Khory said that the Government order was nothing but a reminder to certain medical officers to refrain from entering into private practice. In his humble opinion there was nothing in the order which went against their own interests or those of the public. The order extended to three officers only, the Principal of the College, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, and the Secretary to the Surgeon-General. The order against the Principal and the Secretary to the Surgeon-General seemed at first sight to be unnecessary and cruel. Of course, the public might ask their services during the hours when they were not engaged. But then the question arose, that having once taken charge of a case, could the medical officers refuse to go to the bedside of the sick during the hours when their official duties called elsewhere? Government, no doubt, wished that the efficiency

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